

密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Published Weekly

at Shanghai China

Saturday December 27th 1919

American Prestige in China

By Chester C. Lincoln

Hsu En-Yuan And The Chi-
nese-American Bank

Japanese Trade Mark Law and Infringements
in China

By R. T. Bryan, Jr.

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Vol. XI No. 4

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	1918	1917.	Increase	Decrease
Operating Revenues... ..	\$77,652,152.95	\$63,873,703.67	\$13,778,449.28	
Operating Expenses... ..	34,322,615.12	30,040,564.50	4,282,050.62	
Net Operating Revenues... ..	43,329,537.83	33,833,139.17	9,496,398.66	
Income Debits	11,033,562.00	13,303,440.24		\$2,269,878.24
Income Credits	1,209,143.74	1,100,496.79	108,646.95	
Net Income Debits	9,824,418.26	12,202,943.45		2,378,525.19
Surplus for the year	33,505,119.57	21,630,195.72	11,874,923.85	

The volume of traffic upon which the above revenues were earned was principally as follows:—

	1918	1917	Increase	
			Total	Per cent.
Number of Passengers Carried	25,475,379	25,433,578	41,801	—
Number of Tons Carried	18,551,684	16,736,634	1,815,050	10
Number of Passenger Kilometres	2,320,798,976	2,128,327,372	192,471,604	9
Number of Ton Kilometres	3,425,807,677	2,766,840,594	658,967,083	24

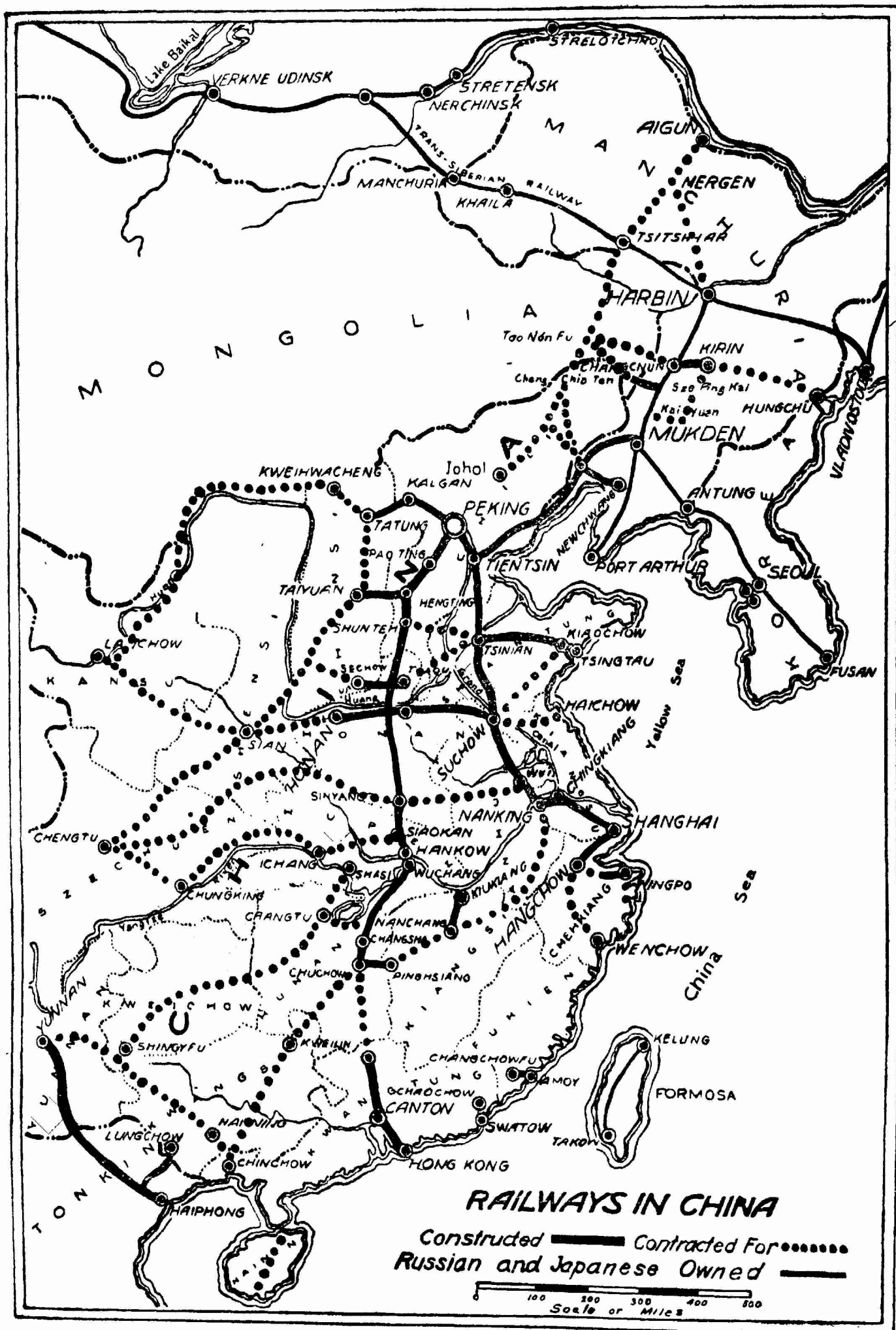
In 1918 the Peking Suiyuan Railway built the following branches:—

Tatung Coal branch	Shansi Province	19,568	Kilometres
Huang Hua Fu Branch	Chihli Province	8,646	"
		28,214	"

This represented the only railway mileage newly built in that year. As the railway situation now stands in China, the total kilometres of main and branch lines are as follows:

Government Railways;—		Kilometres	Kilometres
In Operation (Table 1)			5,521.942
Operated by construction forces;—			
Lung-Hai		276.300	
Hupeh Hunan		475.142	
Sus Tsien		87.870	
Total Government Railways			6,453.254

(To be Continued next issue)



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MILLARD'S REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST 報論評氏勒密

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J. B. POWELL HOLLINGTON K. TONG
Editor and Manager Assistant Editor, Peking
DON. D. PATTERSON PETER S. JOWE
Financial Editor and Representative in Hankow
Business Manager Hankow, China.

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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FOR a period of ten hours on one day of last week, Soochow Creek, one of the important Canal arteries of Shanghai was blocked with traffic. It simply was a case of too many boats for the size of the canal. Many manufacturing enterprises, foreign and Chinese are located on this canal inside the International Settlement and outside. The creek is always congested and difficult of navigation, but is rapidly becoming worse through increased traffic and through the gradual silting-up of the waterway. Factories located on this canal are dependent upon it for their supplies of raw materials and dependent upon it for transporting their manufactured materials to the larger Whangpoo River for final shipment to other points in China and abroad. What is happening almost daily on the Soochow Creek is also happening on the Whangpoo River which constitutes the harbor of Shanghai. If traffic continues to increase at Shanghai, it will be only a matter of months until the large ocean-going cargo boats will not come to Shanghai for fear of being held up by a blockade. On several days recently it was almost impossible for large ships to find buoys or docking space. The harbor at Shanghai is about as unprepared for the great boom in shipping as the city of Shanghai is unprepared for the increase in new business firms and residents that are flocking in.

THE rivers and canals of China belong to China regardless of their location inside the International Settlement, which is under foreign control. Hence no dredging or other conservancy work can be done on the Soochow creek without the consent of the Chinese government, or at least the consent of the Conservancy Bureau which has its headquarters at the Governor's office at Nanking. The Whangpoo

Conservancy Board, acting under an agreement made in 1912 which provides funds from the customs tax, is in a position to immediately proceed toward the dredging of the canal, the only measure that will bring permanent relief. The Chinese government however refuses to permit the Board to do the work. The Board first offered to do the work, it is understood, at no cost to the Chinese government; later it offered to do the work under contract with the Chinese government at a specified charge. All of the proposals have been rejected by the Chinese and the entire matter is at a standstill—likewise traffic on the creek is practically at a standstill. In short the Chinese government refuses to permit the work to be done and to all intents and purposes it refuses to do the work. The general result is that the development of the port of Shanghai is being held up while other ports in the Orient are being developed and promoted. This refers especially to the ports of Japan and the Philippine Islands. Practically the deadlock in its larger phases is a direct result of the typical Shanghai attitude toward China and Chinese affairs in general.

TO bring a new viewpoint to bear on this subject doubtless was the motive back of the report on "Shanghai—The Industrial and Commercial Metropolis" delivered by Mr. H. von Heidenstam before the Engineering Society of China on December 9 and reported in last week's issue of the *Review*. No one will question the ability or qualifications of the engineer-in-chief of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board. Mr. von Heidenstam is a hydraulic and river engineer and a member of the Royal Swedish Corps of Engineers. He managed large river and hydraulic projects in Scandinavia up to 1908 when he made extensive studies of the principal river, harbor and port works in Europe and in America. In the latter country he had an extensive working experience with the projects on the Colorado river. He was appointed to his present position in China in 1910 and in addition to the work at Shanghai he is consulting engineer to the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung, a member of the Chihli River Improvement Commission and Consulting Engineer to the Min River Conservancy at Foochow. The first unfortunate condition of the present deadlock is that regardless of the chief engineer's abilities, they are not available for service here because of the political conditions at Shanghai. The second condition is that everybody is suffering, Chinese and foreign interests, alike. Shanghai is the chief port of the Republic of China, but the Chinese themselves have nothing to do with the administration. They look upon the foreigners as encroachers upon their territory regardless of the

fact that the "encroachments" are all covered by treaties. The foreigners look upon China as an inefficiently governed country and are impatient of its conservatism. Shanghai can do practically nothing without the assistance and help of China and on the other hand China needs the assistance of the skilled foreigners who are interested in the trade development. If the Chinese are not permitted to have a voice in the management of Shanghai they will hold up and block every move for the development of the port that the foreigners have in mind. The general result is that everybody loses. Practically the same condition exists in the whole railroad situation in China. The country is covered with a network of paper railroad concessions largely owned and controlled by foreigners. In China a foreign owned railroad means a foreign owned province, witness Manchuria and Shantung. In Shanghai the Chinese fear a foreign improved waterway because their experience in the past points to a foreign controlled waterway after the improvements have been made.

THE difficulty is that "Shanghai is not organized as a whole for tackling any big problem—on the contrary. There are two foreign settlements, of which one is international, and at least two Chinese administrative areas. This has, of necessity, produced a multiplication of all public services and administrations, which complicates all issues and renders the final ideal—a larger unified Shanghai, with an equally good government as the Settlements now have, very difficult of attainment. The plain truth is that Shanghai, considered as a whole, has outgrown its present administration in several watertight compartments—that the place is growing too big for its boots. Larger rational developments are likely to be checked by political considerations—foreign to the true interests of a large community as a whole." Shanghai can not be considered merely from the standpoint of the built up area. It must include the surrounding territory, the railroads and the waterways. The foreigners control their little spheres and permit no Chinese viewpoint. The Chinese control the surrounding areas and jealously guard against foreign encroachments. Shanghai has not the advantages of unified interests that are present in a modern commercial metropolis such as exist in Europe and America. One logical way out of the present deadlock would be the creation of a large administrative area say to include a territory of twenty or thirty miles surrounding Shanghai that would be administered by a joint Chinese-foreign body or committee. This administration would have charge of the larger phases of industrial and commercial development of Shanghai, but would not interfere in the purely local questions of government in any of the municipalities, French, Interna-

tional or Chinese. This board or committee would have sole charge of the development of Shanghai in its larger phases in accordance with the future demands of foreign commerce and the development of China. Its actions would be subject to survey by the Chinese government and the foreign nations having the larger interests in the commerce of the country. It would end the intrigues of those interests that are political only and which serve merely to block progress and serve private interests that deserve no protection or consideration. If some reform along this line cannot be worked out the present deadlock will continue until the entire ship has been scuttled and everybody, good and bad alike will sink.

JAPAN seems to be the only country in the world for which the Chinese cannot obtain a Chinese Minister. Liu Ching-jen, former Minister to Russia, and China's Official Representative in Siberia, who was appointed Minister to Japan several months ago, is still lingering in Peking and has no desire to proceed to his post notwithstanding the constant urging of his friends and the Peking government. He is giving one reason after another regarding the delay in his departure for Tokio. His reluctance to take up his new appointment cannot be due to his fear that the post is too difficult for him, for soon after his appointment as Chinese High Commissioner for Siberia where many knotty problems were impending, he went there without hesitation. Mr. Liu does not shirk responsibility. It will be remembered that during the revolution in Russia he remained as official representative of China in the midst of the Russian revolution until his own government urged him to withdraw together with other foreign Ministers accredited to that country. The reason he did not care to go to Tokio must be found in his dislike to have dealings with the Japanese officially if he can possibly help it. This is an open secret. Privately the post of Chinese Minister to Japan has been offered to other prominent Chinese, and none of them will accept it. One official to whom the post was offered, Mr. Kiang Yung, Chinese Educational Director in Japan not only declined the offer, but also tendered his resignation as Educational Director. The members of Peking Parliament who are not sympathetic with Minister Liu Ching-jen have raised the question in the House of Representatives as to why he does not proceed to his new post. An interpellation signed by more than thirty members stated that since his appointment by Mandate as Chinese Minister to Japan three months have passed and there can be no other reason for his refusal to go to Tokio than his desire to shirk responsibility in connection with the negotiations for the Foochow

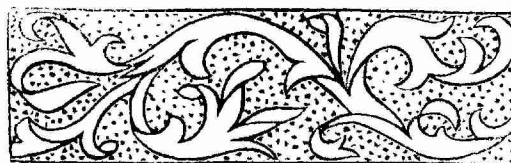
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outrage. It inquired whether Minister Liu decided to take up his new office upon the completion of the Foochow negotiations, and whether the government has been urging him to go to Japan at once. It will be interesting to know who will be Chinese Minister to Tokio if Mr. Liu presses for his resignation and it is accepted. Several pro-Japanese officials might welcome the opportunity of representing China in Japan provided the Chinese people would not object to the appointment. The knowledge that they would oppose prevents them from working for the position much as they may covet it. Patriotic officials, like Mr. Liu, will have nothing to do with Japan and their appointment to represent China in that country would be welcomed by the people if they were willing to proceed. It is certainly an anomalous situation which is confronting the Peking Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It appears as though Japan is suffering from a diplomatic boycott as well as an economic boycott at the hands of the Chinese.



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Mr. Hsu En-yuan and the Chinese-American Bank

The time has come for America to have a material interest in China in addition to the sentimental interest that has always existed.

America and China, being two great republics on opposite sides of the Pacific Ocean, must work to cement their political, economic and financial relations.

Since the Pacific Ocean is destined to become the center of the world's commerce during the present century it is highly important and necessary for the future peace of the world that China and America should conduct their dealings directly with each other.

Since America has demonstrated the successful operation of the principle of the republican form of government, China should profit by the experience of America in every practical manner.

Both China and America should cooperate as closely as possible with Great Britain not only in the development of the commerce of the Pacific, but in preserving the future peace of the world.

THE foregoing expressions of opinion are from an interview with Mr. Hsu En-yuan, Vice-president of the newly organized Chinese-American Industrial Bank. Mr. Hsu arrived in Shanghai last week and is making his headquarters at No. 443 Avenue Joffre as the guest of Mr. Fu Siao-en, a well-known Chinese merchant and banker of this city. Because of his activities in promoting closer financial cooperation between America and China as exemplified in the Wine and Tobacco Loan and the organization of the Chinese-American Bank, Mr. Hsu has suddenly become the most talked about individual in China. He is in Shanghai for the purpose of renewing acquaintance with foreigners and Chinese and also for arranging the final details of the joint American Chinese banking corporation. Mr. Hsu is still under forty years of age and for the projects that he is now working on is a happy combination of the new and old in Chinese business. He was educated in the old school of Chinese Classics first and then completed the courses of Nanyang College, the government educational institution at Shanghai. In 1905 he went to England and entered the University of London. After completing courses in economics and political science, he took up

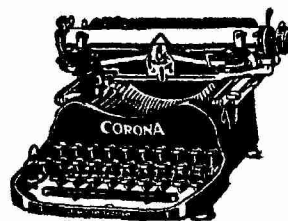
Research work in modern currency and banking. He was awarded a memorial research scholarship and was elected a member of the Royal Geographical Society and the Royal Society of Arts of England. He contributed to the leading financial and economic journals of that country and after completing his University work, was employed in the head and branch offices of the Union of London and Smith's Bank. In 1911 he was Chinese delegate to a currency conference in London. In China Mr. Hsu has been prominent in official life under both the old regime and the republic. He was chief of the department of public loans of the board of finance, director of the board of audit, deputy director-general of the Bureau of Currency as well as other prominent positions in the Ministry of Finance. In June 1916 he was made governor of the Bank of China in which position he served for a little more than one year. He has traveled extensively in the interior of China and in America and Europe.

In discussing China's new and impending financial relationship with the United States, Mr. Hsu did not spare America's feelings. He stated quite frankly that America has a poor business reputation in China. "I have always been told by my influential friends both in the government and outside that small dependence could be placed in an American business or financial policy. About once every five years American men of big business and finance become interested in China, but this interest does not last. Something always happens to frighten the bankers away. First it is a change in political affairs at home; then international politics is to blame; then again the business and financial representatives sent to China become impatient at the delays and intrigues always present in Chinese affairs, grow tired of the interminable negotiations and go home. Chinese officials, especially those of the older type, are always full of praise for Americans generally and especially for American policy toward China and American philanthropies in China, but when it comes down to serious business they always shake their heads. These are the remarks that I always heard when I suggested that something should be done to induce American finance and big business to come to China."

The speaker then went into the changed conditions brought about both in China and in America by the war and how the two countries had been brought closer together. He described his trip to the United States a few months ago and spoke warmly of the cordial reception that he received in leading business circles everywhere he went. It was also Mr. Hsu's intention to avail himself of the opportunity to revisit England while on the trip, but was delayed in New York by the shipping strike.

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He also explained something about the difficulties that attended the negotiations after he reached the capital and also after the American bankers reached China. He stated that the air was full of adverse rumors and underhand intrigue intended to undermine the new financial alliance. Much of this was the same that is always present when Chinese business men attempt to formulate a business undertaking. There was much jealousy and everybody wanted to be the head and to receive the credit for the enterprises, but fortunately patriotism and good sense overcame the rough places and the enterprises were worked out generally along the lines originally planned. He paid a high compliment to the good judgment and patience of the representatives of the American group participating in the industrial bank.

Mr. Hsu was emphatic in the declaration that the new bank is to be strictly an industrial and commercial enterprise. It will work in the closest possible relationship with China's new industrial development and must conform strictly to America's stringent banking laws. The original capital of the bank is \$10,000,000, half to be supplied by the Chinese and half by the American group. The Chinese stock has already been oversubscribed and fifty per cent of the subscriptions have already been paid in cash. The capital will be increased as the business grows. Although many of the leading

Chinese officials, including the President himself, are large stockholders, the main influence will be wielded by business men who are working to upbuild China's industries. The bank is organized under a special charter granted by the Chinese government and will be managed jointly by Chinese and Americans. All interests are especially gratified that Mr. J. A. Thomas, formerly managing director of the British-American Tobacco Company, is to be the American Vice-president of the bank. Mr. Thomas has been eminently successful in business in China; has the unlimited confidence of the Chinese and his many friends in both Chinese and foreign circles are gratified at his return to China. He resigned from the management of the British-American Tobacco Company several months ago and is expected back in China within a few days. The office of Vice-president on the Chinese side will be filled by Mr. Hsu himself, while the president of the bank will be Mr. Chien Nun-hsun, former Prime Minister of China.

One statement made by Mr. Hsu regarding his impressions of America on his recent trip will bring general satisfaction to the American and British communities in China. "America and Great Britain," said the Chinese banker, "are working in the closest possible cooperation. Differences do exist, but in these differences are the elements of compromise that have large potentialities for the future peace of the world. America is profiting from England's long experience in world affairs, and Great Britain is profiting immensely by the fresh viewpoint that America is bringing to bear on world affairs. Although no alliance exists and possibly could not exist, there is a higher alliance of mutual understanding that makes me feel confident of China's future and of China's possibilities for development without outside interference, except the kind of interference that comes under the classification of assistance and service which is not interference at all and which is welcomed by China. There was a time not far in the past when I feared for China's future, but with Germany eliminated and this new mutual understanding of America and Britain, I now have full confidence."

American Prestige in China

BY CHESTER C. LINCOLN

Formerly Attached to the American Legation at Peking

IN the rivalry between nations for business in China, America has certain disadvantages. Among these may be counted late entrance into the field and the consequent lack of experience in the Far East; the absence of financial investments; insufficient banking facilities; need for tonnage on the Pacific and the inland waters of China; inadequate government support to American financial undertakings, and the un-

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willingness of Americans to live in the Orient for any considerable period of time. To offset these handicaps we have certain weighty advantages. As one of the first among these may be counted the high prestige which the American name enjoys among the Chinese. There is no doubt that of all the foreigners in China, now that the Germans have been deported, the American stands the highest. Most of the European nations, like Japan, were unfortunate in the methods by which they began their relations with the Celestial Kingdom, but so far America has almost a stainless record there. The result is made evident in a thousand ways as one travels over the country. The magic words "*Wo shih mei kuo jen*" (I am an American man) will often pass an American where no other foreigner could enter without difficulty or danger.

National prestige is a thing which not only places the American traveler in foreign lands on a plane with the best, but it is also a definite business asset; and it is an especially valuable asset in the comparatively new market of China. For although the Chinese, like any other rational human being, will buy his goods where he can get them at the best figure and on the most reasonable terms, yet in the close competition which is being witnessed in China today between representatives of such nations as England, France, Japan and the United States, the high standing of a nation will often prove to be the consideration which swings the balance. Any salesman here at home knows that between two men trying to sell the same customer like shipments of goods on practically the same terms, the man who is the better liked, or has the higher admiration of the buyer, or the higher reputation for fair dealing, will get the order. That fact is quite elementary.

We have come by our high prestige in China almost unconsciously. It has been the result of political activities rather than of commercial undertakings, for we are fairly new in the commercial world of China. Our policy with regard to relations with that country was very clearly enunciated as far back as 1844, when Caleb Cushing, the American envoy sent to negotiate the first commercial treaties with the Celestial Kingdom, presented a memorandum in which it was stated, "We do not desire any portion of the territory of China, on any terms and conditions whatever which shall be otherwise than just and reasonable to China as well as to the United States." This is a policy to which we have strictly adhered. It has often stood out in clear contrast with the methods of some of the other nations who have seized territory through this or that pretext. England opened up the country to foreign trade in 1842 by taking the island of Hongkong and making it a free port for all nations. In 1860 Russia

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acquired a million square miles north of the Amur River which gave Siberia the southern port of Vladivostok and six hundred miles of coast line. France seized Indo-China by force of arms in 1885-6. In the war of 1894, which culminated long fomenting designs on her neighbor, China, Japan gained control over Korea, which had hitherto acknowledged suzerainty to China. She demanded and received also Formosa (Tai-wan), The Peccadores, and South Manchuria. (She was forced by Russia, France and Germany to restore the latter province, to be later leased by Russia, and still later in 1905 to revert again to Japan, who now holds it under a ninety-nine year lease.) Germany, in 1897, on the pretext of the murder of two missionaries of questionable methods, seized the valuable port of Tsing-tau, on Kiachow Bay in Shantung Province. In 1898, to offset these acquisitions by other nations, the British Empire asked for and obtained a lease of the Yellow Sea port of Wei-hai-wei (also in Shantung Province) as well as additional land in Kowloon, on the mainland opposite the city of Victoria (Hong-kong). Besides the acquisition of these most choice bits of territory, including practically all of the most important harbors (with the exception of Shanghai), many of the nations were able to squeeze certain concessions from China less tangible but no less valuable. These constitute the famous "spheres of interest," "spheres of influence" and "special rights." Russia obtained special privileges in Manchuria, which borders

Siberia on the south, such as the lowering of customs duties all along the frontier and the exclusive use "with China of the Sungari and Amur River. France claimed as her special sphere the southwest region which borders Indo-China on the north, together with the Island of Hainan, just off the coast. Great Britain, with her usual keenness, secured exclusive rights in the fertile Yangtze Valley, the very heart of China proper. Japan obtained the recognition of special rights in Fukien Province (which lies along the coast opposite the island of Formosa), including the ports of Swatow, Foochow and Amoy.

Throughout this "scramble for concessions" of twenty years ago, which ended in the Boxer uprising and the massacre of many foreigners, America scrupulously refrained from asking for any share whatever, and today we do not hold a square inch of Chinese territory (with the exception of land occupied by a few of our government buildings, such as the American legation at Peking). Nor have we a single exclusive right or privilege in the Republic. On the other hand we have continually stood out against any infringement of the sovereign rights of China or her territorial disintegration. In 1900, when we had been forced into a more active Far Eastern policy by the acquisition of the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands, John Hay voiced the famous "Open Door" policy, declaring it to be the purpose of the United States to "seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principal of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire."

In lending our support for the protection of Chinese sovereign rights and territorial integrity we have won her deepest gratitude. And this gratitude will not be lost in a moment, for the Chinese are just as slow to forget a kindness as they are to forgive an injury. Since 1900 we have continued to attract her good will. When China paid us our share of the Boxer Indemnity for lives of our nationals lost during the uprising, we handed \$11,000,000 of it back to her, on the condition that it be set aside for the establishment and maintenance of a college for the new type of Chinese scholar who is anxious to bring China out of its isolation and into the family of nations. This, the Tsingtau College, situated just outside of Peking near the Summer Palace of Empress Dowager fame, has a four year curriculum on a plan with those of many similar institutions in the United States, and includes a teaching staff of eighteen American professors. After a thorough course in the arts and sciences in this school, about fifty of the highest graduates are sent every year to take post-graduate courses in some of the best un-

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iversities of America. A number of these students will be found to-day making splendid records at Columbia University, Harvard and Illinois, in law, medicine, engineering and the like. These American-trained students return to China full of love and admiration for our country and gratitude for the act which made possible their Occidental learning. By the almost uncanny system which exists in China of spreading information, good things are told about us along the highways and byways, and a very effective propaganda is set at work in favor of the American name. In this and a dozen other ways we have won their favor. They appreciate the wonderful work of the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, which has set aside millions of dollars for the establishment of hospitals and the training of Chinese medical students. The better enlightened are grateful also for the many humanitarian undertakings of our people there, such as the relief offered to the millions rendered homeless and starving by the awful flood of 1917, and the efficient work done by our doctors who helped to gain control of the plague which threatened the country last year. The American missionaries, though sometimes criticized for trying to force upon the Chinese a religion not as good as their own, have spread the English language, have raised the standard of the women of China, and have

introduced sanitation and cleanliness throughout the country. The American Minister at Peking has long been valued by the Chinese Foreign Office as a loyal friend to be trusted and advised with, and the President of China is never without an American political and legal adviser close at hand. The constitution of the new republic has been fashioned after our own, and they try to follow us in political ideals. It was through our influence that China came into the world war on the side of the Allies, and it is to us that they have turned to help them out of the civil war which is at present preventing the progress which may be expected as soon as the new republic finds itself. They believe in us because our thoughts and aims appeal to their sense of justice, and no people value justice more highly than the Chinese. It is a cardinal point of both the Buddhist religion and the Confucian system of ethics.

We have therefore won and enjoy the high respect and admiration of the Chinese, a good name for fair and efficient dealing, and a reputation for putting out some of the best goods in the world. This advantage of which we find ourselves possessed in the beginning is one which we may cultivate and retain by reasonable foresight in our business undertakings in China, and a sensible and consistent government policy on the part of our servants at Washington; or

it is one which by blunders, vacillations, or indifference we may lose. Other nations have concrete advantages in China. Unfortunately, or fortunately, through indifference, lack of foresight, or high motives, as you will, we have the good will of the buying and the selling public. The next important thing is to keep it. We can do this by sending out to China the goods they want, packed as they want them, and delivered when they want them. We can do it by the following up of our many "commercial investigations," and extravagant talk about the possibilities of the country, with careful, but definite, financial investments and the establishment of industrial enterprises. It is important, too, that the men who are sent out there to handle our business interests should be selected with care. They should be men of the highest type only, not the adventurers and the sightseers, but the farseeing, purposeful men who make their business their first interest, and who will maintain the same caliber of work and the same standards as we expect of them at home. In a word they should be men whom we shall be proud to have judged as representative Americans. Every man sent out who can not stand this test, even though he be in the most insignificant clerical position will work against us.

Probably most important of all in keeping China's favor now is the policy followed by our government at Washington. It will no longer be the things which we promise there, but the things which we actually do. We can no more retain the respect of the Chinese than the respect of ourselves by announcing a policy and then having to recede from it. Unfortunately on three separate occasions the faith of the Chinese in our ability to stand by an unexpressed purpose has recently been shaken. In 1913 the American bankers who had joined in the Six Power Loan for the purpose of assisting China in the reorganization of her finances, were forced by the United States government to withdraw. In this the Chinese may have appreciated our motive, but they doubted our firmness. In 1917 came the bomb-like appearance of the Lansing-Ishii Note, without warning and without explanation. It appears to recognize, on the part of the United States, the "special interest" of Japan in certain parts of China. The Chinese cannot fail to believe that this is indirect contradiction to our much boasted of policy of eliminating special spheres of interest in China and maintaining the "open door." And now comes the recent accession by our delegates at the Peace Conference to the Japanese demands for the retention of the Chinese port of Tsingtau, formerly held by Germany on a forced lease from China. This must be felt by the Chinese as a vital blow to her territorial integrity. Weighty as must have been the considerations which induced the American delegates to accede to the Japanese requests or

threats, American business in the Far East will very quickly feel the effects of this act unless some good and sufficient explanation is made to China. Some idea of the resentment which has already taken expression in China may be gained from the following extract from a letter addressed by The Compradores' Association (Chinese) at Tientsin to the American Chamber of Commerce and others:

"Considering China's foreign trade, there exists the most intimate relations between your body and ours, both collectively and individually. We share together its prosperity and suffer in common from its depression. Should we allow the present condition, with respect to Shantung to remain uncorrected, the prestige which is enjoyed by the Western merchants in China will be seriously endangered.

"Furthermore, Japan's sinister greediness for Chinese market economic rights and territory having, by this decision, been not only unchecked but encouraged, she will in the future, as she does now, seek to make herself mistress of the Orient. The spirit exhibited by her at the Paris Conference foreshows the spirit which will hereafter dictate her policy in the Far East. On the other hand, the Chinese people, greatly disappointed and provoked by the decision made at Paris, are bound to react to such a degree that the consequences of their reaction upon the foreign traders in this country will be simply incalculable and enormous."

Yet it is not inevitable that we have lost the favor of the Chinese, even by this latest step. If the decision of our delegates was formed in the highest motives, after due deliberation, it can be explained, and we must look to that explanation to re-establish ourselves. They have believed in us to the last, and they are slow to change an opinion once formed. It took us a generation to establish a reputation in China; let us see to it that it is not lost in a single administration.—*From the National Marine, New York.*

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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: The Peace Treaty

References: Pp. 101-2, 129,

Questions: 1. What was Reuters' comment on the rejection of the Peace treaty by the American Senate? 2. What are the current reports that seem to disagree with that report? 2. What caused England and France to agree to Japan's demands at the Peace Conference? 4. If they now agree to recognize America's reservations what effect will that have on their previous position? 5. What is the editorial argument as regards their duty at present? Think over this argument and then make a list of reasons why you agree or do not agree.

Topic 2: The Foochow Incident and its Results

References: Pp. 116, 118, 120, 122, 123, 130, 134, 135, 136.

Questions: 1. What is the present status of this case? 2. Is public opinion weakening or strengthening now? (See p. 135) 3. How have the girl students helped in arousing public opinion? 4. Write a paper to show how the Students' Movement has developed into a real Peoples Movement.

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Simplification of the Chinese Language

References: Pp. 104-5.

Questions: 1. What is the meaning of the terms Pei Hua, and Wen Li? 2. Name some men and publications that are working to simplify China's language. 3. What are the arguments for and against this movement? 4. Has any similar movement taken place in the West? When? 5. What figures are quotable showing the spread and importance of this move-

ment? 6. What can you say about the use of Phonetics to simplify the language?

Topic 2: A Modern Chinese Scholar

References: Pp. Page 123.

Questions: 1. What has been done by Dr. Tyau that justifies us in calling him a scholar? 2. In what subject is he particularly interested that is of interest to many Chinese and Europeans at present? 3. Compare the athletic career of a modern with an old-style Chinese scholar.

Topic 3. The Future of Shanghai

References: Pp. 103-4, 122.

Questions: 1. What does Mr. von Heidenstam mean by the phrase, a "greater Shanghai"? 2. What general policy must, in his opinion, be adopted to bring about a greater Shanghai? 3. What definite proposal does he make? 4. What are the three or four most important things that can be done to get the "sympathy and support" of the Chinese? 5. Of the questions on p. 104 which are directly or indirectly economic questions? 6. Do you think that the future of Shanghai depends chiefly on economic or upon political conditions? 7. Write a paper on the attitude of the Chinese toward the International Settlement of Shanghai.

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. The New Chinese-American Bank.

References: Pp. 105-10.

Questions: 1. Why do the Chinese business men favor the new bank? 2. Are the reasons given for the desire of the Americans for such a bank? 3. What do you think these reasons are? 4. What is to be the attitude of the new bank toward politics and government finance? 5.

We are told that the bank will be a *limited liability* company. What do the words, *limited liability*, mean? (see any textbook on economics) 6. Explain the division of power between the American and Chinese officers of the bank. 7. Does it seem to you that greater power is held by the Chinese or by the Americans? 8. Does China need foreign capital to develop her resources? 9. What does the word *capital* mean as it is used here? Do you agree with Mr. Wang Chingwei's statement on p. 122? 10. Do you think it makes any difference from what country the capital comes? Why?

Topic: Trade Marks in China.

References: Pp. 136-43.

Questions: 1. What is the distinction between the law of trade marks and the law of unfair competition? 2. Which of these is to be "constantly narrowed" and which is to be broadened? Do you see any reason for this? 4. If the law of unfair competition is broader, why is it important or necessary to have a law governing trade marks? 5. Do you believe that certain ways of trying to get business are unfair? 6. Do you consider a man to be a criminal who uses unfair methods? 7. Does Mr. Bryan consider the civil or the criminal side of the law of trade marks to be more important? Do you agree with him? 8. Make a list from the experience and opinion of the members of your class of unfair methods of trade? 9. Must an English company's trade mark be registered in England to be protected in China? Does the answer to this question seem reasonable to you?

Topic 3. Cotton Machinery

References: Pp. 143-45.

Questions: 1. What country produces a large part of the cotton machinery of the world? 2. Where is Lancashire? 3. What has happened to the works that produce cotton mill machinery during the war? 4. How many manufactures of such machinery are there in the United States? 5. Which of these two countries sold cotton mill machinery at a cheaper price before the war? 6. How do the prices compare now? 7. What is meant by the word "*boom*"? 8. What do you think is the chief reason for the great development of the cotton spinning industry in China at the present time?

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News from North China

The Y. M. C. A., skating rink in Peking will open for the season today. The rink is located on Hatamen street, opposite the Y. M. C. A. building and Chin Yu Hutung.

General Feng Kwo-chang, former President of China, has been critically ill in his Peking residence. He is nearly sixty years of age. Several foreign doctors have been attending him.

P. H. Heintzelman, former American Consul-General at Tientsin, was in Peking for a few days. Mr. Heintzelman left for Hankow on Monday evening to take up his new post.

The Ministry of Education has issued official instructions to the students of all the government schools that they refrain from the publication of pamphlets dealing with diplomatic affairs.

Commander F. W. Pearce has recently arrived in Peking. Mr. Pearce is in charge of the Salvation Army Work in China, which is making preparations for festivities for about a thousand children.

The members of the Railway Association held a welcome reception on Sunday at the headquarters of the Association in honor of Yeh Kung-cho and Dr. C. C. Wang, who recently returned from Europe.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a denial of the report that appeared in the Chinese newspapers to the effect that the negotiations concerning the Foochow incident would be carried on at Foochow.

Howard Bucknell has arrived in Peking from Shanghai and has taken up his work as Student Interpreter of the American legation in Peking. He is the only student interpreter in the service at the present time.

Sir John Jordan, British Minister, gave a reception at 9.15 o'clock last evening in his residence. More than a hundred Chinese officials, merchants, newspaper men and also distinguished foreigners in Peking were present.

The *American School News*, official publication of the pupils of the Peking American School, has made its initial appearance claiming to be the "best school weekly" in China. Arthur Sullivan is editor-in-chief of the paper.

General Tang Tsai-li, who is still in Europe with the Chinese military mission, has been appointed Vice-Chief of the General Staff. The Cabinet has wired urging him to return at once to accept the new appointment.

At a meeting of the American College Women's Club last Saturday afternoon in Peking, President Ellen Pendleton of Wellesley gave a short talk to the members. There will be no meetings of the Club until after the holidays.

Victor Long, secretary to the American Commercial Attache in Tokyo, has recently arrived in Peking from Japan, and will take up his duties in the office of the Commercial Attache of the American legation in Peking.

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The Great Chinese Wood Oil Industry

WITH the turning of the political spotlight of the world to the Far East, particularly in the United States, the products of China are coming in for their share of investigation, both on the part of the user and of the layman. Of probably the greatest interest to the United States is the vegetable and wood oil production since the larger per cent of the output of the product finds its consumption in America.

Much has been written of the vegetable oils but little or no accurate information has been published concerning wood oils. Since the increase of the consumption of the United States in wood oil was in 1918 more than \$5,790,000 in gold dollars and comprised 77 per cent of the total export value, an increasing demand for reliable data concerning the industry is in demand. In 1914 the United States was taking 61 per cent of the total production, increasing to 79 per cent in 1916 and falling slightly to 77 per cent in 1918.

For centuries wood oil has been used by the Chinese as a paint oil, the vast flotilla of native freight, fishing and in many cases residential junks have as their only covering coats of the cruder grades of the oil which not only acts as a preservative but also gives a bright luster to the wood.

The oil finds other uses in paints, as a dressing for leather, as a varnish for furniture, in soap making, as an adulterant in the manufacture of lacquer varnish, as an illuminant, as a waterproofing for paper, silk

gauze, pongees, and tissues, and its fatty acids have been recommended as a substitute for shellac in the making of spirit lacquers. Chinese ink of the better grades is obtained by burning the oil with a regulated amount of air.

As an adulterant with vegetable oils, D. Y. Lin, Master of Forestry of the University of Nanking, has the following to say of the product.

"This should be of special interest to merchants for adulteration with other stillingia oil, soya bean oil, peanut oil, rapeseed oil and sessamum oil, wood oil is being used to a considerable extent, and no doubt a great deal of injury has been done to foreign trade by such adulteration. Wood oil when mixed with other oils does not coagulate and is of little use."

Mr. Lin has made an extensive investigation of the wood oil industry and is working to improve its present methods of cultivation, manufacture and marketing through his position with the University of Nanking. A recent article on the subject by Mr. Lin appeared in the bulletin of the Chinese Bureau of Public Information.

"The wood oil trees, which are rapid growers, rise to about twenty feet in height and are six to ten inches in diameter, no degree of heat can affect them, they withstand droughts, and are most commonly seen in rocky situations and on the poorest soils," Mr. Lin declares. "They grow luxuriantly in the hilly country up to 2,500 feet in altitude and flourish in cold climates though often the chill makes them fruitless."

"The oil is obtained from the seeds of the tree, the aleurites, a small genus belonging to the spurge family of which there are two species, the montana

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and the *fordii*, each specie occupying for the most part a different area. The *montana* occurs in South China, especially Wuchow, while the *fordii* occurs in Central and Western China and is hardier and most widely distributed of the two.

"Fully nine-tenths of the so-called wood oil for domestic and foreign use comes from the *fordii*, known as the *tuny-yu-shu*, literally the tung oil tree. The two species are different, the flowers on the *montana* being borne on the current seasons shoots at the time when the leaves are expanded and the fruit being egg-shaped, sharply pointed and unevenly ridged on the outside. In the *fordii* variety the flowers are borne at the end of the previous years shoots before the leaves open. The fruit is flattened-round, apple-like and perfectly smooth on the outside.

"The tree is deciduous, shedding its leaves in October and November, the leaves being large and cordate. In March and April the tree blossoms in great profusion with flowers of pink and yellow markings. The tree as a rule is low growing and because of its appearance with its green smooth bark and spreading branches it has been sometimes called the national tree of China.

"The wood is light, soft, and whitish in color, but when seasoned is hard and durable and not liable to crack, adapting it for use in the manufacture of trunks, fine boxes and musical instruments though a larger part of it is consumed as fuel.

"The tree grows best on hillsides, and thrives on the poorest of soils, where there is a minimum of thirty inches of rainfall. The general method of cultivation

consists of sowing seeds in the early spring, two seeds in a pot of from three to five feet in diameter, the spots being cleared of grass and the soil kept in a loosened condition for the retention of moisture. Should both seeds germinate the stronger is selected for growth.

"Sowing in seed beds and transplanting the seedlings to prepared spots on hillsides is also used but the labor involved and failures due to transplanting have made the former method the usual one.

"The trees are most generally spaced eleven feet by eleven feet or 60 trees per *mow* (a *mow* being one-sixth of an acre approximately). The age when the tree begins to bear depends to a considerable extent on the richness of the soil and the amount of rainfall it receives the first few years of planting. In some sections it produces fruit in three years, in others in five and still others seven—depending upon the varieties of the species and surrounding conditions. The usual age of fruitage, however, is from the fourth to the sixth year, continuing for a period of approximately ten years though no doubt if proper care be given it would continue to bear longer.

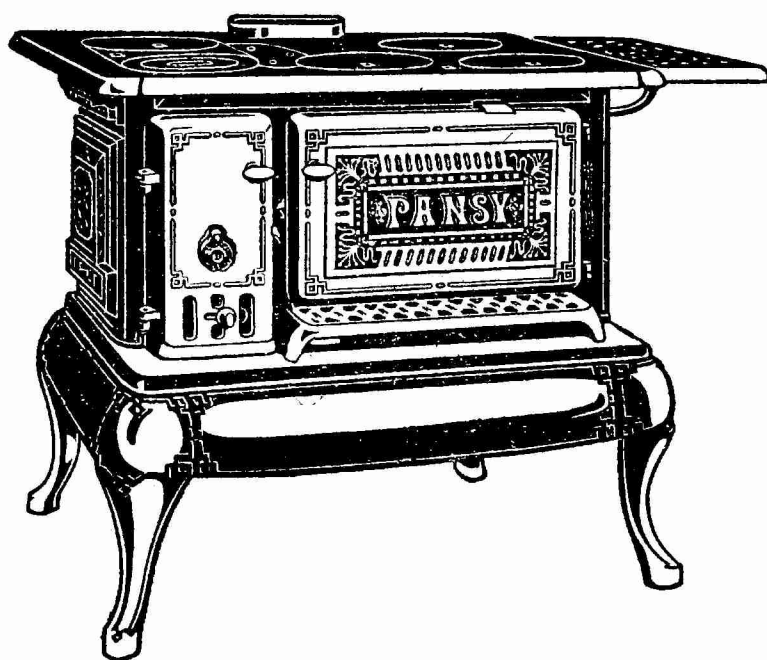
"The fruit is green and hidden among glossy green leaves, resembling large hickory nuts. When ripe, which is generally in the month of September, they burst open permitting the seeds to fall out. Each fruit contains three to five seeds which resemble somewhat the triangular Brazil nut in shape and color, but smaller. The fruit is gathered before perfectly ripe, placed in large iron pans about two feet in diameter and stirred about over a warm fire until

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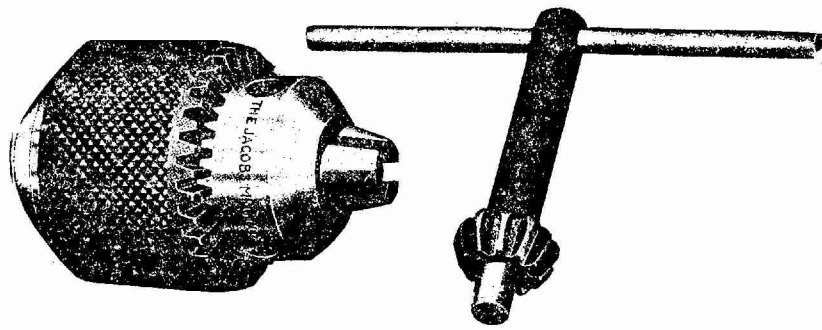


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SHANGHAI



The *s. s. Lienshing* from Hongkong was wrecked in a recent typhoon at Tuyhao. Only 37 of the 416 passengers and crew were saved.

The 37 persons rescued from the wreck of the *Lieshing* near Saigon, consisted of six Europeans and 31 Chinese, all members of the crew.

E. J. Woodall, American Vice-consul at Canton, sailed for Tientsin, December 12, he having been promoted to similar office at that port.

The gentry of Kwangtung and Fukien have telegraphed their protest to the Peking government against the proposed camphor monopoly.

Work on the new bund leading from Macao to Chingchow has been completed and the Macao authorities have ordered another bund built.

More than two thousand students of Swatow, Kwangtung, paraded the streets of the city on December 9, as a protest against the Foochow fracas.

A new prison will be erected in Nanning, Kwangsi, modelled after a Borstal Institution, and will also comprise a school for teaching trades to the prisoners.

The Sino-European Bank, recently inaugurated in Peking, will soon establish a branch in Canton, according to Hsu En-Yuan, the principal promoter of the enterprise.

About three hundred timber shops in the Wing Hing street, Honan, Canton, were burned December 9. The price of timber immediately rose in that part of the city.

The members of the National Assembly are urging the Canton provincial authorities to deal severely

in the suppression of reported opium growing in Chaochow Swatow, Kwangtung.

The Fukienese residents in Canton have despatched to Peking four representatives headed by Lin Shiun Wu, to urge the Peking government to take a firm action in the Foochow fracas.

Chai Ka Ming, a Hongkong multimillionaire identified in many social, governmental, public and business movements in that city, died December 11. He leaves a widow and five children.

The Commissioner of Finance of Kwangtung has promised to set aside one hundred dollars every day to pay off the debt amounting to \$100,000 due the old members of the old provincial assembly.

A new terror has been added to the life in Nanning, Kwangsi, by the advent of several motor cars belonging to high officials, who go careening along the narrow streets of the city at dangerous speed.

The Kwangtung Educational Association will organize a monster meeting in Canton, for the purpose of expressing the gratitude of the people of China to the United States for the Shantung reservation.

The Administrative Council has decided to set aside from the Customs surplus the sum of one million dollars to be used for government's preliminary contribution to the proposed University for the Southwest.

Dr. Shao S. Bok, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Southwest, has once more asked for an extended leave of absence, pending the acceptance of his resignation by the Administrative Council.

Kuo Shou-chan, a citizen of Swatow, Kwangtung, has filed a vigorous protest to the National Assembly



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at Canton against the extensive cultivation of poppy in Chaochow, apparently with the consent of the authorities.

General Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan, has called a military conference between his military commanders for the purpose of discussing a number of important measures, among them being the Tibetan affair and the internal peace.

The terms for the reorganization of the San Pui and Pao Pui lotteries in Canton has expired and will now cease operations. The Canton Anti-Gambling League and leading citizens of the city urge its complete suppression.

Once more the price of rice in South China is rising, it is reported, due to profiteering. In Canton, in spite of the good harvest, the price is increasing because unscrupulous merchants are exporting the rice to Hongkong and Macao where they get better prices.

Thirty-two thousand dollars worth of salt bought from foreign sources by the Commissioner of Salt of Kwangtung and again bought from him by the local salt merchants, were thrown to the sea near Hongkong, December 9, as a sign of protest by the salt merchants.

The first case of a high public official committing suicide under charge for the embezzlement of funds occurred in Kweichow province when Chang Hsueh-liu, Commissioner of Finance of that province, took his life following an impeachment by the Provincial Assembly.

More members of the Italian Aviation Corps have arrived in Canton with repair parts and are now busily engaged in preparing the landing place of the Italian aeroplanes which will pass Canton to Tokio. The landing place selected will be near the first pagoda in the Pearl River.

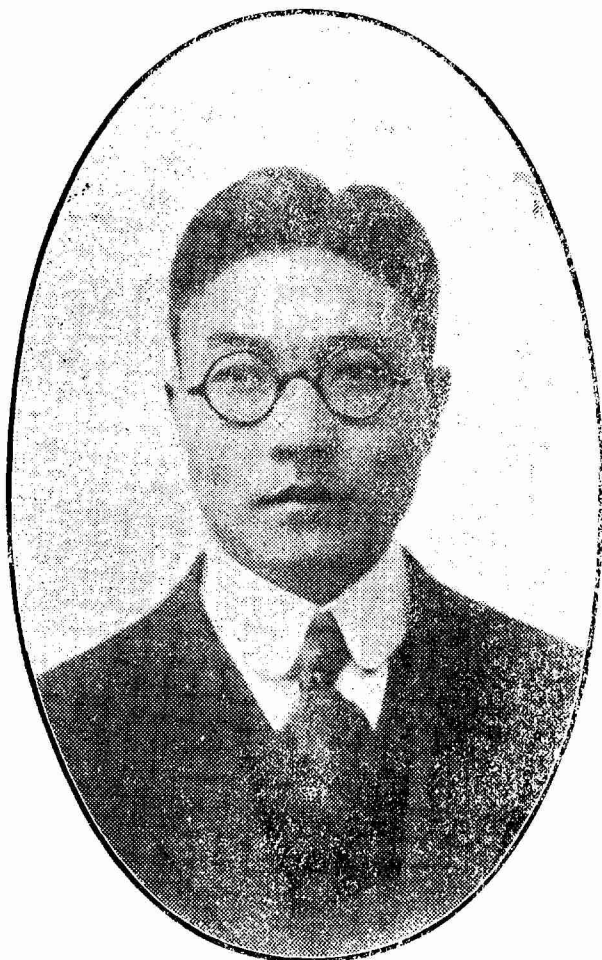
According to a recent report from Hongkong over \$140,000 was raised among the Chinese in that colony to feed the poor, and more than 60,000 was used for distribution of free congee and in the sale of cheap rice. The surplus in hand is proposed to be devoted to Hongkong Hospital for the Chinese.

Canton Students paraded the streets of the city on December 9, in protest of the Foochow affair. A would-be another unpleasant fracas was averted by the tact exercised by the students of the Canton Christian College and the preparedness of the Boy Scouts. When the C. C. C. students approached the Sincere Co. the crowds of spectators incited by the undesirable class of students, attempted to force them to shout against the store, which the college boys refused, on the ground that the manifestation was not for that purpose. The college boys separated from the undesirables, while the boy scouts rushed to the side of the girl students and acted as guards in seeing that most of the girls got back to their schools without meeting insults or other unpleasant incidents.

H. W.

Canton, December 13, 1919.

Who's Who in China



Mr. H. K. Kwong

Mr. H. K. Kwong, the popular secretary of the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, was born on December 13, 1892 in Canton, Kwangtung. After securing his preliminary education in Canton and Shanghai he entered St. John's University, Shanghai, in 1907.

In 1909 he obtained the government scholarship established with the returned indemnity fund, being second in the competitive examinations held for Chinese students to be sent to the United States on that fund.

Upon arriving in America in 1910, he entered Andover Academy and stayed there for a year. He was admitted to Princeton University in 1911 and received his degree of Litt. B in 1914. He had the distinction of being the first Chinese to graduate from Princeton.

While in college, he was popular and was identified with many college activities. He served on the "Daily Princetonian" as editor between 1912 and 1914, being the first foreigner ever appointed on the editorial board of the Princetonian. He was a member of the Key and Seal Club, which is a substitute for the Greek letter fraternity in Princeton, where the latter is prohibited. During his junior year, Mr. Kwong was also on the staff of the Springfield Republican.

After graduating from Princeton Mr. Kwong spent a year at the Columbia University Graduate School, specialising in economics. He was editor-in-chief of the "Chinese Students' Monthly," the official organ of the Chinese students in North America, in 1915 he served as Chinese delegate to the International Press Conference held in connection with the Panama Exhibition in 1915.

In the fall of 1915 Mr. Kwong joined the Columbia School of Journalism and received his degree in 1916. During the year he was president of the Chinese Students' Alliance.

In the fall of 1916 Mr. Kwong returned to China and became assistant editor of the Peking Gazette, Peking, a position he held for a year. He then accepted a post as professor of English and later was lecturer on International Law at Tsing Hua College.

In 1918 Mr. Kwong returned to Shanghai and was appointed secretary of the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works.

Mr. Kwong is identified with many national movements, being one of the organisers of the Society for Constructive Endeavor and a prominent member of the Western Returned Students Union.



Mr. Chu Shen Minister of Justice and Interior
(朱深)

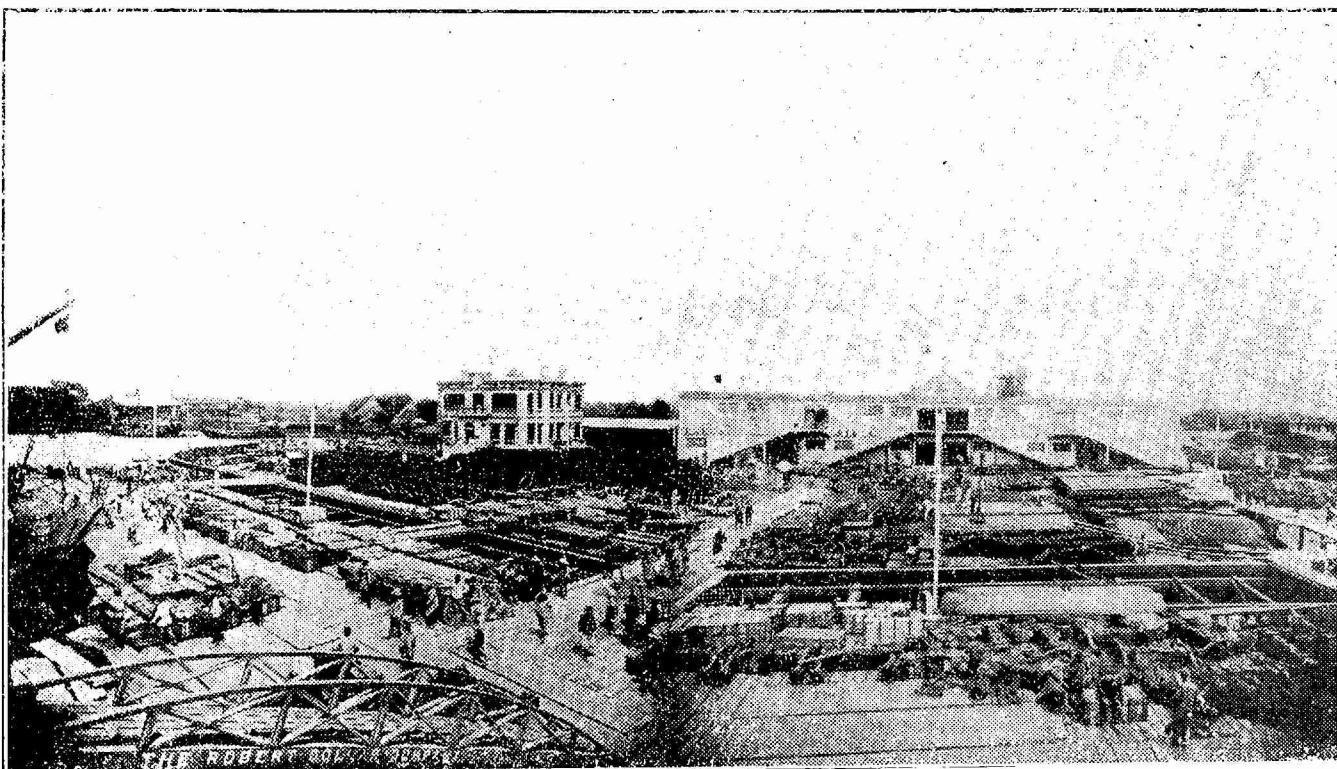
Chu Shen who is now Chinese Minister of Justice and concurrently holding the position of the Minister of the Interior, is comparatively a young man. He is now forty-one years of age.

Born at Yungchingsien in the province of Chihli, Mr. Chu, after having completed his studies in Chinese schools in Tientsin and Peking, went to Japan to study law. In a few years he graduated with the degree of L. L. B.

Upon his return to China, Mr. Chu practised law. His public career however commenced in August of 1912 when he was appointed Acting Chief Procurator of the Local Procurator in Peking. Since then his promotions have been rapid.

In November of 1913, Mr. Chu was appointed Chief of the High Procuratorate in Peking. Later he became a member of the Chief Procuratorate which is attached to the Supreme Court.

In November of 1915, he was promoted to be Chief of the Chief Procuratorate. He was a favorite of the



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SHANGHAI

late President Yuan Shih-kai, and his rapid promotions were largely due to the latter's influence.

In September of 1917, Mr. Chu was appointed Minister of Justice. Five months ago, he was concurrently appointed Minister of the Interior upon the resignation of Chien Nun-Asun from the Ministry and the Premiership.

Mr. Chu is generally regarded as a member of the An Fu Club. After the resignation of Mr. Chien as the Prime Minister, his party nominated him for the premiership, but the President and Mr. Chu's opponents successfully prevented his name from being submitted to Parliament.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

December 18. Dispatch from Foochow says two Chinese policemen attacked and wounded by two Formosans, soldier's quelled demonstration.—Kiangsi students in protest against Japanese.—Admiral Gleaves arrives in Shanghai.

December 19. Coast ships out of Hongkong held up by strike of captains, engineers and other officers for higher wages.—Chinese and foreign teachers at government schools in Peking strike, claiming they have not been paid for three months.—Dr. O. T. Logan, head of Presbyterian Hospital killed at Chang-teh, Hunan, by crazed Chinese soldier.

December 20. Mysterious fire breaks out in two ships in Shanghai carrying Japanese cargo.—Chinese government orders special protection of Japanese at Tsinanfu fearing uprising.

December 21. Admiral A. Gleaves, commander U. S. Asiatic Fleet, and staff depart from Shanghai for official visit to Peking.

December 23. General Wu Pei-fu said to be planning revolt against Peking government and will establish independence of his forces.

SIBERIA

December 18. Czecho-Slovak troops are told by Social-revolutionists to war against Kolchak or leave Siberia.

December 20. Bolshevik forces make further advance capturing town of Novonikolaevsk from Kolchak forces.

December 22. City of Tomsk evacuated by Kolchak troops.

December 23. General Semennoff said to have occupied offices Chinese Telegraph Administration at Harbin, and sent troops to take control of railway stations at Manchuli, Hailar, Piketu, Angangshi, and Harbin.

JAPAN

December 19. Japanese government officially denies current stories regarding arrest and mistreatment of Chinese.

December 21. Japanese government asks that rice embargo of Hunan be lifted so that grain may be shipped to Japan.—Government budget shows plans for large increase of army and navy of Japan for 1920.

December 23. News dispatch states Japan will not withdraw troops from Siberia.—Japanese Ambassador in Washington denies any connection between his government and that of Mexico.

GENERAL

December 18. D'Annunzio yields hold on Fiume to Italian government.—Allies meet to consider German reply to recent demands.

December 19. Allies send food to Austria to save that country from starvation.—Democrats in U. S. Senate said to be ready to vote for reservations to Treaty of Peace in order to save League of Nations membership.—Coal shortage in America being relieved.

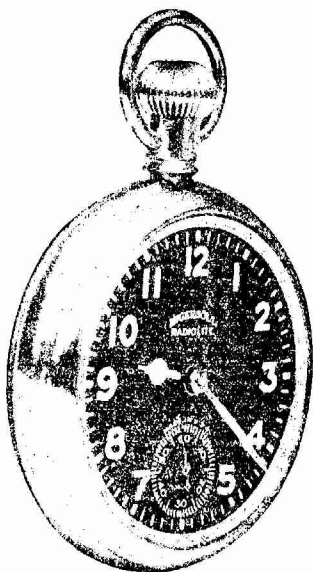
December 20. Labor disturbances break out in Spain.—Sir Robert Borden, Canada's premier, will retire January 1, on account of ill health.—New French Chamber formally confirmed with M. Paul Deschanel as president.

December 21. Case of Fiume to be taken up at Paris by Premiers.—President Wilson announces he will make no move to compromise on Treaty.—Two Americans seized by Mexican bandits.—Situation in Turkey said to be grave. Allies unable to control effectively the Turkish army.

December 22. Sir John Alcock, first Trans-Atlantic non-stop flier, killed in air accident near Rouen.—Italy refuses to recognize Soviet government of Russia.—Plans for floating loan in England of £300,000,000 for France announced.

December 23. Steel strike in United States continues.—Anglo-French agreement reached. Stand of governments on European questions will be determined. Japan included in conferences on

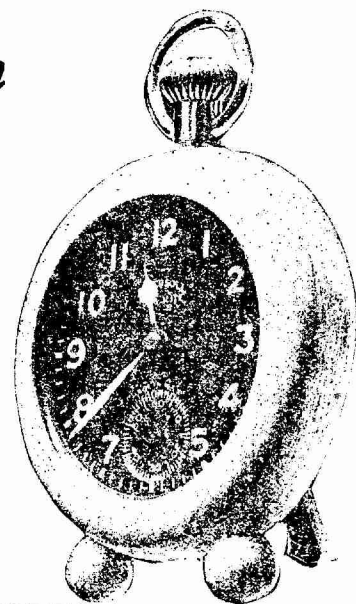
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Russian situation. Denial made that Great Britain and France will agree to amendments to Treaty made by U. S. Senate.—Mexican government ignores notes of United States regarding American oil properties.

Men and Events

The annual general meeting and election of officers of the American Association of China will be held in the United States Court rooms on Monday, December 29, at 5:15 p. m.

A painting exhibition was held at the Kiangsu Educational Association on Fong Zai Road, West-Gate, Shanghai on December 20-25th from 1 to 8 p. m., by the Peagasus Painting Society.

T. W. Stedman of the United States Steel Products Company, Shanghai, returned to Shanghai from Java recently, where he has been for the last two months. He was accompanied by Mrs. Stedman.

Admiral K. K. Lang, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Fleet gave a dinner in honor of Admiral Gleaves and staff, of the *s. s. Dakota*, on Friday evening, December 19, at the Carlton Cafe at 8 o'clock.

H. L. Jones, formerly with Andersen. Meyer & Co., in North China, has arrived in Shanghai, where he is now connected with the firm of Jones, Sweet & Co., commission agents with offices at 51 Kiangse Road.

The death occurred of the Rev. H. N. Woo of the American Church Mission at his residence 890-c East Yuhang Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, December 18. Rev. Woo was 86 years old. Funeral services took place on Saturday, December 20, at the Church of our Saviour, Dixwell Road.

Chu Pao-san, Chairman, Shen Lien-fang, Vice-chairman, Chang Nieh-yun, foreign secretary, and the Committee of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, were hosts at a reception on Monday afternoon, December 22, at 4 p. m. in the Chamber building at 1 Museum Road.

H. A. Wilden, Consul-General for France, accompanied by Mrs. Wilden, planned to leave Shanghai on December 25 for Marseilles, France, to be absent from Shanghai for six months. Mr. Reau, French Consul-General at Hongkong will be temporarily transferred to Shanghai until Mr. Wilden's return.

G. B. Fryer, superintendent of the Institution for the Blind, Edinburgh Road, Shanghai, has very kindly donated a wicker woven waste paper basket, which was made in the school by the students, displaying some of the excellent work being done by the Chinese blind.

San Francisco is the most important naval base of the United States on the Pacific Coast, according to a recent letter from Secretary Daniels of the Navy, and an effort will be made immediately for the authorization of a channel across the bay, at least 42 feet deep and 1,500 feet wide, to accomodate battle-ships.

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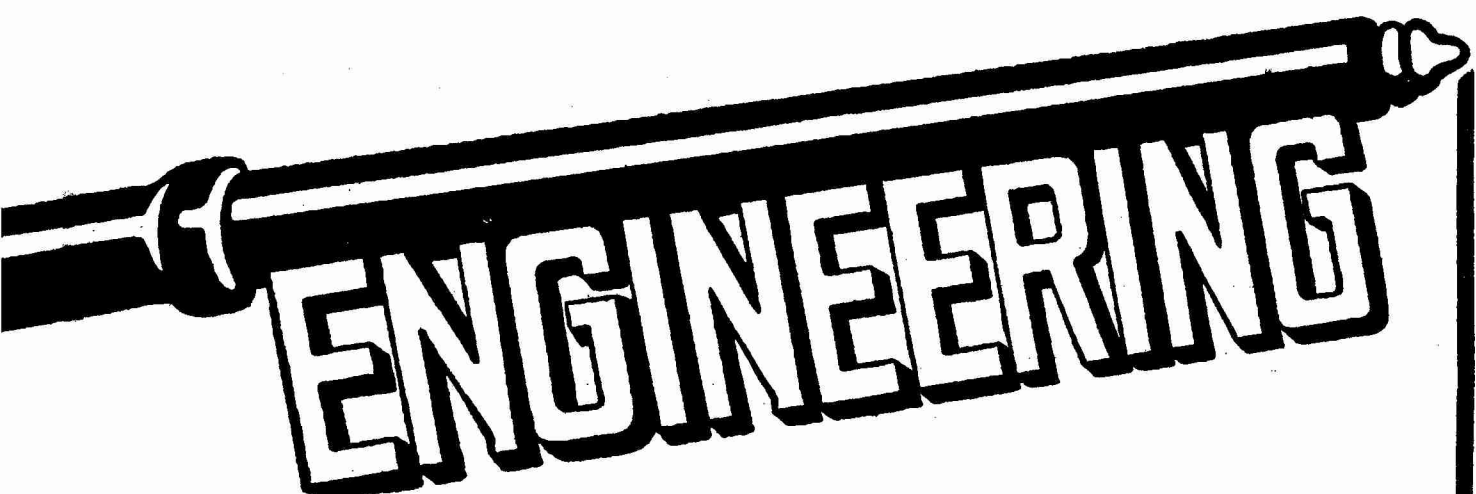
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not only to increase her own wealth but to equip herself for those industries world's Markets. And it is these lines in which our Engineering Department

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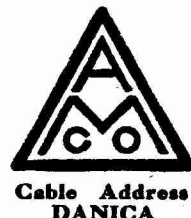
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About 200 sailors of the *s. s. Dakota* went to Soochow on a sight-seeing tour on Tuesday, December 23, where they were entertained by the American residents of Soochow. Guides were furnished the party and they were accompanied by W. R. Durbin of the Navy Y. M. C. A. and Chaplain Witherspoon of the *Dakota*.

C. S. Lobingier of the U. S. Court for China, admitted to practice, Ferno Schuhl of San Francisco, on Wednesday, December 18. The application was made by R. T. Bryan, Jr. Mr. Schuhl is a native of San Francisco, and was admitted to practice law in all Courts of California, the Circuit Court of the United States, and the U. S. District Court, in 1911.

F. P. Bills, who won a place in the baseball world of Shanghai in 1917 as shortstop on the Shanghai team, is returning to Shanghai to live. He is expected to arrive in Shanghai about January 1 and will be connected with Dodge and Seymour (China) Ltd. Mr. Bills is a graduate of Cornell University where he was captain of the baseball team. Since his visit to China in 1917 he has been connected with an import and export house in New York City.

Frederick A. Smith, special correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, and the Chicago Tribune Syndicate, has established his permanent headquarters in Shanghai and will remain here sometime. He is living at No. 172 Szechuen Road Extension. Mr. Smith served as correspondent for the *Tribune* in France and is one of the best known American newspaper correspondents. He was in Shanghai several months ago and since that time has been in North China, Siberia and Japan.

General R. Gaida, planned to depart from Shanghai on Thursday, December 25, on the *s. s. Andre Lebou*, and was host at a dinner given at the home of Max Engle, representative in China of the Czecho-

Slovak government. Those attending the dinner were: Want I-tang, Northern Peace Delegate; Yang Tchong, Commissioner of Foreign affairs; Admiral D. K. Lang; Rear Admiral Ho Ping-chang; Major Arthur Bassett; Colonel George Emerson; S. K. Chen and N. T. Yang.

The Christmas season has been ushered into Shanghai with gayly decorated windows in both the foreign and Chinese stores, and a display of toys and seasonable gifts. Special evenings will be given at the Astor House, the Carlton Cafe and the Cafe Parisien both on Christmas and New Year's Eve. Many of the business houses and clubs have hung strands of moss, springs of holly and other Christmas festoons about their offices and buildings. Dinner parties for the Christmas Week are numerous and the entire city has taken on a festive air.

A Christmas tree, Santa Claus in a richsha and a distribution of presents to members marked the Christmas tiffin of the Shanghai Rotary Club at the Cafe Parisien Wednesday, December 24. A talk on Christmas and its meaning to China, and the work of the China Continuation Committee was given by E. C. Lobenstein. E. W. Frazar and Company, Tokio, told of meetings among international trade bodies in the United States and England and of experiences in London, Paris and along the Rhine with the American Expeditionary Forces.

Liang Shih-yi of Peking, popularly known as China's "God of Wealth," was entertained at the Union Club on December 9, by members of the staff of the Bank of Communications, of which Mr. Ljang is a director. Among the guests were: E. S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, and British Consul-General J. W. Jamieson. An address was delivered by Liang Shih-yi in which he complimented the American, British and Chinese of Shanghai for organizing the Union Club and urged a closer business and social cooperation on behalf of the three nationals.

Dr. O. T. Logan, head of the Presbyterian Hospital at Changteh, Hunan and one time with the American Red Cross in Siberia, was killed by a demented Chinese soldier at Changteh on December 18, according to news received. General Feng Yu-hsian a Christian military leader of Hunan was also shot through the shoulder. According to the report Dr. Logan and General Feng had gone to visit the Chinese at the hospital when the soldier fired shooting General Feng through the shoulder, the same bullet hitting Dr. Logan in the neck and face causing his death one hour later. Dr. Logan was 50 years old and was one of the prominent missionary physicians in China.

The Rome-Tokio flight of the Italian government will start the latter part of December or the first of January, according to official report received in Shanghai. Seven or eight planes are to make the trip which is estimated at eleven flying days to Tokio and eight to Shanghai—a flying day being taken as seven to eight hours in the air. Gabriel D'Annunzio, the Italian poet-soldier, recently in the public eye because of his expedition to Fiume, will participate in the journey, it is said. The route to be taken is: Rome, Brindisi, Salonika, Adalia, Aleppo, Bagdad, Bassora, Bender Abbas, Karachi, Delhi, Benares, Calcutta, Rangoon, Bangkok, Hanoi, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, Tsingtao, Peking, Taiku, Osaka, Tokio.

upon four factors: (1) raw material, (2) labor, (3) capital, (4) talent in their development. He said that these three nationals working together could supply all of these elements needed in the development of China.

A Historical Sketch of the World's Chinese Students' Federation

At this juncture when the Chinese students are assuming a role of grave responsibility in the transitional developments of a vast new republic that is struggling to reach the goal of true democracy, a historical sketch of the World's Chinese Students' Federation is evidently of timely interest. It was on the first of July 1905 that the Federation came into existence. In the evening of that memorable day the inaugural meeting was held in the meeting room of the Y. M. C. A. where a large gathering of prominent educationalists met in response to the invitation of Dr. T. H. Lee, author of the plan of organising the World's Chinese Students' Federation. The main feature of the meeting was the impressive address delivered by the future president who made an eloquent appeal in support of the *raison d'être* of the new Federation. After reviewing the history of China since the advent of Europeans and Americans, the speaker brought home to the audience the dangers which beset China and proved that the salvation of the nation must be sought from her student body who were, however, not co-ordinating the efforts on account of their scattered forces but who would be able to promote the welfare of their country if there was an organisation to bind them together, to give them light and encouragement, and to enable them to render mutual aid. On July 6th the second meeting was held and the proposed Constitution prepared by a special committee was read and approved. The executive committee was elected, with Dr. T. H. Lee, as president. At this meeting no less than 51 persons signified their desire to become members of the Federation. Near the end of July premises at the corner of Burkill and Chengtu Roads were leased for headquarters of the Federation. Here the first quarterly meeting was held, followed by a concert which was a great social and financial success.

The aim of the World's Chinese Students' Federation is to promote better understanding and closer sympathy among Chinese students all over the world. Honorary Membership is intended for those who have performed meritorious services to the country or to the association. The list of members includes such distinguished men as Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Admiral San Cheng-ping, the late Dr. Jeme Tien-yew and Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott. Life membership is intended for those who donate a sum of \$200 or more for the maintenance and development of the Federation. The list of life members includes such prominent men as Hon. Tong Shao-yi, Dr. C. C. Wang, Dr. Sao-ke, Alfred Sze, Hon. Chang Chien, Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, Messrs. F. M. San, M. Y. Chung, Y. M. Chien and Hon. Yang Tchong. Sustaining memberships and ordinary memberships are intended for those who are interested in the welfare of the Federation and who pay annually the sums of \$25 and \$8 respectively. The association is managed by a board of directors consisting of 15 members, and a general secretary. The board of directors meets once monthly.

Its membership campaigns—that of 1919 is the 9th of the kind—have been rendered necessary by reason of its lack of endowment funds. The response has always been very liberal. Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Dr. C. T. Wang, did real feats in the first and fourth membership campaigns respectively. President Hsu Shih-chang has made a personal donation of \$1,000 to the Federation. The Federation hopes to be able to build a home of its own in the course of the next year. There are at present altogether 2,000 members representing the leading professions of the country. In 1909 the total membership was only 200. There are students attending the Day and Evening Schools established by the Federation. The following statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Federation for the past ten years is a proof of the generosity of its members:—

Year	Receipts	Expenditure
1909	\$ 1844.680	\$ 1564.640
1910	5535.410	3392.740
1911	6629.890	6102.200
1912	5248.610	4763.710
1913	6106.510	5834.090
1914	8352.820	6121.650
1915	9530.010	5995.710
1916	9322.300	6116.930
1917	11682.244	8625.704
1918	21448.250	16376.940

The China-for-Christ Movement Now Under Chinese Control

At the last meeting of the conference of the China-for-Christ movement at which delegates from all parts of China were present, during December 16-20 the Chinese delegates passed resolutions which put the movement under Chinese control. It is expected that the new movement will be headed by Dr. Cheng Ching-yu, assisted by a Chinese secretary and under Chinese leadership will be very modest in its beginning, gaining headway however and enthusiastic support in time, being backed by the Chinese rather than by foreigners. A Committee of Chinese will be appointed by David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the National Y. M. C. A. and Chairman of the Conference, and the Executive Committee of the China Continuation Committee. The complex problem presented at this conference with all the various reports being submitted, in which so many Chinese and foreign delegates became involved, prompted the Chinese to take the surprising step of putting the China-for-Christ movement on a sound basis and taking it under control. Mr. Yui stated the declared purpose of the Chinese delegates in presenting these recommendations to give expression to their belief in four things:

(1) Any successful China-for-Christ Movement must be distinctly and primarily Chinese.

(2) It will be futile to launch a movement which has not the heartiest support of the churches in China in addition to that of foreign mission societies.

(3) If the objective is to be realised, and China really won for Christ, a practicable plan must be adopted, and a beginning made in a small way as soon as possible, looking forward to the securing of greater financial aids as the movement develops.

(4) No movement has a chance for success unless it is backed by a really united church.

Visiting Bankers Entertained by American Chamber and Other Bodies

That American business and business men are appreciative of the needs of China and are willing to cooperate materially with the Chinese to build a great commercial nation and that the Pacific Ocean will soon be the center of the world's trade were the dominating ideas of the talks of Galin F. Stone, president of Hayden, Stone and Company, of Boston and New York; Chas. H. Wiggin, president of the Chase National Banking of New York; and Captain Robert Dollar, president and founder of the Robert Dollar Co., at the dinner given by the American Chamber of Commerce to the party of well-known financiers from the United States now in China, and to the visiting officers of the Asiatic fleet of the United States Navy, at the Columbia Country Club, Shanghai, on Thursday night, December 18. Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander-in-chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, also spoke praising the work of the officers and men of the United States cruiser and army transport fleet during the recent war.

Mr. Stone emphasized the resources of China, particularly those of an agricultural nature, and also the possibilities of arousing the people of China to the raising of these to make the country one of the world's greatest industrial and commercial nations. He urged a greater publicity of the opportunities offered by China and in America and asserted the willingness of American capital to work hand in hand with the Chinese in the future developments.

The future will see the world's center of commerce transferred from the Atlantic to the Pacific, Captain Dollar declared, and keen competition will result between nations for the trade of the Far East. The United States, he said, is beginning to awaken to the existence of the Orient as a vast trade field and Americans are no longer ignorant of the geography and native products of the countries of the East.

Admiral Albert Gleaves told of the work of the United States army transport fleet as conducted by the Navy, praising the work of the officers and men and relating incidents connected with the work.

Millard's Review

*Wishes you a Merry Christmas
and a Happy New Year*

*December 25-1919
January 1-1920*

Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, president and chairman of the board of directors of the Chase National Bank spoke of difficulties of making conditions in China understood in America and expressed a belief that this would soon be alleviated by the first hand investigations which are being made by American financiers and business men of the field.

One hundred and twenty-five attended the dinner. The guests of the Chamber of Commerce were: G. F. Stone, president of Hayden, Stone and Company, Boston and New York; A. Wiggin, president of the Chase National Bank, New York; Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander-in-chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet; Captain Robert Dollar, president of the Robert Dollar Company; Captain J. M. Luby, captain of the Asiatic Fleet flagship; Captain Blamer, aide of Admiral Gleaves; E. B. Bruce, president of the Pacific Development Corporation; C. I. Carroll, engineer of the Sze-

chuen section of the Hukwang Railroad; B. B. Fuller, Thomas W. Simmons and Company, San Francisco; P. R. Mahoney of the Remington Typewriter Company, New York; R. E. May, general manager of Getz Brothers and Company, San Francisco.

In addition to the dinner and reception given by the American Chamber of Commerce, the visiting American bankers and business men have been entertained by many of the Chinese and foreign organizations of Shanghai. On Saturday evening, December 20, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Reiss entertained them at a dinner, dance and reception at the Astor House Hotel which was attended by more than 100 guests. On Monday evening, December 22, the President and Committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce entertained them at tea which was attended by nearly 100 Chinese business men and bankers of the city. Addresses were delivered by Chu Pao-san, G. F. Stone and Hsu En-yuan.

Additional Contributors to American School Fund

Dr. M. D. Eubank, who represents the American School Campaign Committee in the United States, in a letter dated November 20 and addressed to the school committee in Shanghai gave an encouraging report of the campaign for Gold \$300,000 which is being conducted in America for the construction of buildings and equipment for the Shanghai American School. Among the contributions which have not been reported previously in these columns are the following: Asia Banking Corporation, Tls. 5,000; American Trading Company, G. \$5,000; Ingersoll Watch Company, G. \$1,000. Among those that have promised to contribute liberally, but who have not yet announced the definite amounts are the following: U. S. Steel Products Company, American Bank Note Company, Commercial Pacific Cable Company, Dodge and Seymour, General Electric Company, Parke, Davis and Company, Singer Sewing Machine Company, The Texas Company, Westinghouse Electric Company, Vacuum Oil Company, J. H. and C. K. Eagle, W. R. Grace and Company, American Tobacco Company, Western Electric Company, Gillespie and Sons, General Motors Corporation, Hayden, Stone and Company, Chase National Bank, and Tupman, Thurlow and Company.

The standing of the local campaign for Tls. 150,000 with which to purchase the land for the school stands as follows:

American School Fund

The following is a list of contributions received during the week ending December 27, 1919:

AMERICAN FIRMS

	Tls.	Mex. \$
Viloudaki & Co.....	100.	
	100.	

SHANGHAI

J. W. Gallagher.....	120.	
Dr. J. Petit.....	60.	
N. A. Viloudaki.....	60.	
	240.	

MISSIONARIES

Harold B. Belcher	10.	
A. F. Groesbeck.....	20.	
R. W. McClure	25.	
Rebecca E. Wilson.....	15.	
	70.	

SUMMARY

	Taels	Mex \$	Gold \$
Previously reported.....	63,167.16	13,398.81	2,200.00
Received since last report:			
American Firms.....	100.00		
Shanghai	240.00		
Missionaries		70.00	

Total 63,507.16 13,468.81 2,200.00

GRAND TOTAL in Mex. (approx.).....\$101,490.00

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News from Tsinanfu.

On Wednesday, December 17th, the Medical College of Shantung Christian University gave a public demonstration of the work of the various departments. Private invitations had been sent to one hundred and fifty of the prominent provincial officials and to the leading local business men, nearly all of whom attended. The exhibition consisted of various experiments, and was a great success.

Mrs. Elsie Steptoe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Whitewright, is very slowly recovering from a long siege of sickness.

Helen Torrey, the three-old daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Reuben Torrey, has been dangerously ill with pneumonia, but she is now improving.

On December 29th the Field Board of Managers of Shantung Christian University will convene in Tsinan for its regular winter meeting.

Dr. Wm. H. Adolph of the Chemistry Department of the University was away on a four days trip to Peking and Tientsin.

Dr. John Dewey, Professor of Education in Columbia University, New York City, comes to Tsinan on Wednesday, December 24th, to give a series of lectures on education under the auspices of the provincial Board of Education. The lectures will be given in the assembly hall of the Provincial Assembly. Dr. Dewey will be accompanied by Mrs. Dewey and two children.

Dr. Ts'ai Yuan-p'ei, Chancellor of Peking (Government) University is coming to Tsinan this week to take part in the mid-winter educational campaign.

On Thursday, December 18th, F. N. Allman, American Vice-consul, gave a dinner to a number of his foreign friends.

J. Stanley Ellis, M. A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. of Cambridge University, and his wife and child recently arrived in Tsinanfu. Dr. Ellis joins the medical staff of Shantung Christian University as X-Ray specialist.

The Yangtzepoo Social Center

BY S. C. DJEN, B. A.

The higher the civilization of a nation, the more complex of human society it will be. The great European War is certainly not the last war on the battlefield; the peace conference in Versailles is certainly not the last conference in the human history. As long as human desire is not satisfied, war will never be brought to end. What then shall we do with this question? Shall we allow this killing business to go on, or devise some method to remedy this horrible situation? The present society is abnormal, therefore we must bring it into peaceful adjustment. Where and how can we attain this social adjustment? Let all of us think of it for a moment. Before I answer this question, I wish to tell you something in regard to America which is the stepping-stone to social adjustment. The South End house and Hull House have done wonderful work there. Every-one, however, should bear in mind South End House and Hull House are not the only institutions in America. There are hundreds of these. If you open the "Handbook of Settlements," you will know that it is true. They are helping Americans to secure social adjustment. This is what Yangtzepoo Social Center is trying to do in China. Social Center is a term quite foreign to Chinese, but by all means we want to make it familiar to them, in order that we can carry out our work more effectively.

This Center was founded in 1917 as the laboratory of the Department of Sociology of Shanghai College. Prof. D. H. Kulp was the head of the department. At present this Center is totally different from what it was two years ago. Now the number of workers have been increased to eighteen people, both men and women, Chinese and foreigners. Prof. D. H. Kulp sailed to America on furlough last July and Dr. J. B. Webster is now taking his place. In the following paragraphs you will find what the Yangtzepoo Social Center is working towards.

Work in the Center may be roughly divided into three types, namely, educational, hospital and social. All activities are made as practical as possible as Yangtzepoo is an industrial section. People are working in the mills, and they live from hand to mouth. Nothing is charged except several dollars tuition in the school. Center may run a free school, but we doubt very much whether a free school will do them real good. Center has run three schools; boy school and girl school in day time and adults school for workers at night. The enrollment of the boy school this term is 95; girl school, 28; night school, 285. The total enrollment of this term is over four hundred. Direct method is used in the schools and we wish to furnish them with the first class instruction. When they leave here, they may make use of what they have learned in the schools.

The hospital was opened just a few months ago. It is supported by nine mills and three companies in Yangtzepoo. Dr. W. G. Hiltner is the advisor of the hospital. Dr. J. S. Shen, graduate of Nanking Medical course, is the hospital physician. The hospital has also got three splendid nurses from Kiukiang Danford Hospital. Up to the present more than four hundred cases have been reported and in the hospital has provided good service to patients. Everything is ideally arranged. Those who have been in the hospital for some days, feel very satisfied of all our arrangements. It is no doubt that the hospital has helped these mill-workers enormously.

In regard to the social end of it, lots of activities can be gathered. For the sake of conciseness of the report, following eight points may be mentioned.

1. Investigation.

The first hand survey has been completed. All data is collected on the assemble sheets. The survey covered the territory of three square miles.

2. Reading Room.

In the reading-room the average attendance everyday is more than one hundred. At present we have Chinese daily newspapers and one foreign daily newspaper. Besides these, many good monthly and weekly magazines are put on the shelves.

3. Playground.

On the play ground many necessary apparatus are equipped. People can go there and have opportunity to play inside.

4. Employment Bureau.

We opened this bureau simply for the sake of poor people in Yangtzepoo who cannot find jobs for themselves.

5. Visiting Nurse.

In China many social movements are not known by the public—visiting nurse is one of them. Center has had a visiting nurse beginning from last January. Lots of money has been put in for this work.

6. Social Meetings.

Meetings of various natures were held in the hall. Every time the hall was flooded with crowds, both old and young men and women. These meetings are held at night beginning from 7 to 9 p.m. Sometimes we have lantern slide shows sometimes musical meetings, and sometimes speeches by well-known speakers in Shanghai.

The above reports are the general activities which Center handles now. It is a pioneer institution. Robert A. Woods, a well-known social worker in America visited the Center a few days ago, and he gave a speech to the whole staff in the Center. He clearly pointed out that the Center is the first one in China, and many social Centers like this one will be established during the coming twenty years. He encouraged the staff to stick to difficulties, financial as well as others, that confront them all the time. Bit by bit, the situation is gradually improving. At the present time, we have achieved so much. We hope that people who live in Shanghai, and who are interested in this social movement in China, will cooperate with us in the future. The day will come that Shanghai will be one of the leading and ideal cities in the Far East. Furthermore, one Center is not enough, and we hope that other people will do likewise in other places. All should work at one aim—social betterment. If so, harmony and adjustment will certainly rule China not far from now.

Chinese Baby Clothes

BY MISS ZIA KYUNG SHI

Chinese babies wear three kinds of dresses, the old fashioned, the stylish, and the ordinary ones.

The old fashioned ones are only used by those who want to be peculiar from the rest or those whose parents are extraordinarily conservative. This kind of dress is showy, useful and expensive. It is showy because it is made of bright, gorgeous coloured silk threads; besides it must be embroidered with golden, silver, or any kind of shining colored silk threads. The general designs of the embroidery are some beautiful flowers, bamboo leaves water, cloud, raindrops, deer, honey bees or the character which means "long life." Sometimes the colors of these designs are fixed in such good taste that it is just like a painting on silk. The dress is expensive because it takes a long time to make one and it needs so much embroidery.

The baby's dress is not proportionate to the body of the baby, because it is much larger. For instance, the sleeves are larger than the arms and the body of the dress is larger than the body of a baby. It is made of three pieces of cloth. The dress for the girls and boys is just the same except the boy's is longer. One goes down to the ankle while the other goes to the knee. The baby's trousers come down to the ankle. Their stockings are short and made of one piece of cotton cloth. In order not to let the short stockings slip down they use an inch wide strip of silk cloth to wrap around the lower part of the trousers with the upper part of the stockings.

The babies who wear the stylish dress are children of the parents who have received their education abroad, so they have the foreign taste to dress up their children. The stylish dress may be said to be purely foreign fashioned. Their clothes are not gorgeous coloured as the old fashioned but are of the light colors such as white caps, white shoes, pink, light blue or cream coloured dress. They have no embroidery with the exception of those made of Chinese silk. The most common of all the dresses is the ordinary ones. They are worn by ninety-nine per cent of the babies in Shanghai. There are some improvements and changes of the old fashion; they take some things out of the stylish, so they are semi-old fashioned and semi-stylish.

Women and Events

The members of the the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club visited the collection of Han bronzes, potteries, Han Sung and Tang porcelains, and jades, of R. D. Abraham, 504 Great Western Road, Shanghai, last week. Mr. Abraham told briefly about his collection and was assisted by Mrs. Abraham. Tea was served the guests.

A program of entertainment will be given by the students of the Eliza Yates High School, in aid of the School Building fund, at the Union Church Hall on Tuesday evening, December 30 (first performance) from 5 to 7:30 p.m. and from 8:15 to 10:45 p.m. The program consists of the play "The Merchant of Venice," and "Christmas with the Pixies." The admission price is \$1 and \$2.

The death occurred of Miss Frances Shaw on December 18, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, Shanghai. Funeral services took place at Bubbling Well cemetery on Friday, December 19. Miss Shaw was 25 years old and was a native of Westfield, New Jersey, having recently come to Shanghai to accept a position with

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Harvie, Cooke and Company. She was staying at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Chase, 122 Dixwell Road.

At a meeting of a committee held on Friday, December 19, Consul-General E. S. Cunningham was elected chairman of the 1920 Washington Birthday Ball Committee. The ball is an annual affair given under the auspices of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, American Company, on February 22. Those elected on the new committee are: S. Trumper, W. C. Sprague, Lieutenant Ashley, G. R. Coleman, and H. H. Arnold.

A dance is being planned for the American, British, and French sailors in port who were unable to attend the first dance given by the American Woman's Club, assisted by the ladies of the British and French community on Thursday evening, December 18, at the Town Hall, Shanghai. It is planned to be given on Saturday evening, December 27. Special music and refreshments will be served and will be open for the public as before. It is hoped that a large number of ladies will be present to make the dance a success.

More than 100 guests were present at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Reiss on the evening of December 20, at the Astor House Hotel, Shanghai. The dinner was given in the ball room and music was furnished during the dinner hour by the Astor House orchestra. Among those present were the following: Captain and Mrs. Robert Dollar of San Francisco; Galen F. Stone, president of Hayden, Stone & Company; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wiggins, of New York; and Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Bruce of New York. Following dinner dancing took place until 12 p. m.

A large crowd assembled at the Town Hall on Thursday evening, December 18, when the French, Italian, American and British sailors from the various boats in port were guests of the American Woman's Club, and the Navy Y. M. C. A., from 7 to 10 p.m. The orchestra from the s. s. *Daktas* furnished the music for dancing, and a cello solo was played by Harold Edwin Easton of Shanghai, having recently arrived from England where he served in the Royal Flying Corps. Refreshments were served consisting of sandwiches, doughnuts, small meat pies, cake, rolls and coffee. Many American, British and French ladies attended. The American firms in Shanghai donated funds for the dance and the Tramways Company furnished cars for free transportation to the hall.

About 500 guests assembled at the Carlton Cafe on Wednesday afternoon, December 17, at a reception given by the American Woman's Club in honor of Mrs. Gleaves, wife of Admiral Gleaves, U. S. N., Miss Gleaves, and Consul-General and Mrs. Cunningham. In the receiving line were, Mrs. W. H. Lunt, president of the Club, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Gleaves, Miss Gleaves, Mrs. Luby, Mrs. W. W. Lockwood, Mrs. J. B. Fearn, and Mrs. Raven. At the door the guests were escorted to the receiving line by Mrs. J. B. Sawyer and Mrs. H. A. Wilbur. The tea hostesses were Mrs. Holcomb, assisted by Mrs. A. N. Lethin, Mrs. G. C. Stocker, Mrs. J. B. Powell, Mrs. J. C. Macbeth, Mrs. H. A. Page, Mrs. M. Zankl, Mrs. J. T. Hammond, Mrs. A. Blechynden, Mrs. N. Lurton, Mrs. R. I. Clapp, Mrs. Seeman, and Mrs. Harris.

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Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

Co-operation With the Chinese

From the "London and China Express"

In the course of an article contributed to *The Times* Weekly Trade Supplement, Professor Middleton Smith remarks: The writer has frequently advocated co-operation with the Chinese in industrial work in China. But there are difficulties which must not be ignored. It is essential that the administration of any new enterprise should be in the hands of the British, or there will be endless delay, difficulties of finance and other causes of friction. Let us take the case of an electric light concern. It is useless to overlook the fact that the Chinese directors will wish to purchase the plant from the firm who will give them the best commission. They will be almost indifferent to the quality of the machinery. They will, of course, know nothing about the technical details; if they employ a consulting engineer they will be far more influenced by the offers of some selling agent than by their own expert's advice. There is no doubt that British trade in China will be increased if the Chinese are interested financially in the projects. But it is useless, and foolish, to ignore history and experience. The writer has had many talks with Chinese officials, including those now in London and the general impression that he has obtained, and he confesses it reluctantly, is that the Chinese official expects too much. He usually has an exaggerated idea of the value of his own efforts in any matter of co-operation. In the past the merchants of China have conducted their business with the British

to the mutual benefit of both nations. But the difficulties of extending the trade have been invariably due to the Chinese officials. Even amongst the Chinese gentlemen from Paris, now in London, there is fixed the idea that Great Britain should act philanthropically towards China, and that only the Chinese point of view should be taken into account. It is seldom that Chinese officials recognise the splendid educational work which the British have carried out in China. For, after all, the British were the pioneers of Western education in that part of the world. Unless the early records have been searched in vain, it was a British merchant named Matheson and a British missionary named Morrison who were the pioneers of English education in China, in the days of Canton "hongs." Of late there has been a cry about eliminating the merchant. A number of hard things have been said about the merchant; no doubt some of them were quite deserved. But let us have no illusions about the British merchant in China. He is not about to disappear. He has done most valuable pioneer work, and he does know his own business. The "acid test" of that is his success. Like the rest of his countrymen in all parts of the world, the British merchant in China is apt to grow more and more conservative, especially when he finds himself becoming more and more successful. But he does know his own job. After all, the chiefs of the big merchant houses in London connected with the China trade are men who have spent most of their lives in China. They know something about the Chinese, even if they are not always, as they should be, able to speak the language. In the great world-wide struggle for survival which goes on in trade, as in Nature, those who fail to adjust themselves will disappear. That has

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already happened in the history of British trade in China. But let us have no illusions about the mental calibre of some of the British merchants connected with that country. They are keen and very active. And they have at their disposal most valuable experience of a type of trade that is of a very special character.

Taxation and Representation in Shanghai

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

The very fact that payment of taxes and representation go hand in hand to all civilised countries, is sufficient to justify the claim of the Chinese business community (in Shanghai) for representation on the municipal bench. The majority of ratepayers are Chinese; the majority of the residents in the International Settlement are Chinese. Should not the Chinese have a voice in framing the laws and regulations by which they are governed? Equity forbids! This explains the wave of unprecedented enthusiasm over the unanimous demand for municipal powers. We have three hopes in regard to the issue at stake: (a) the merchants who said, "No rest without municipal rights" should back up their verbal pledge by the constancy of their actions; (b) Yang Tcheng, as Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, having promised his ardent support, should not allow anything to slacken his efforts; (c) the foreign community should generously support the Chinese in a sacred cause which cannot but lead to the development of the friendship between China and the foreign Powers and, also, all the general improvement of conditions in the Settlement.

The Voice of the Chinese People

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

That the series of mass meetings of citizens up and down the country is a demonstration of the will of the people is obvious even to the casual observer of current events in this country. Some are rather doubtful as to the durability of the patriotic impressions which these meetings produce. We are of the opinion that the meetings have served one admirable purpose; they have shown the advantage of acting in unison. This appreciation of the spirit of union will lead the people to back up their meetings by sustained efforts in other directions. However, it may not be legally correct to say that these mass meetings are organs for the expression of the will of the people. But at the same time organs which are recognised as those which should voice the wishes of the people are far from being in earnest over the issue which is stirring up the whole country. We find, for example, that in the House of Representatives at Peking, the sessions are often delayed by the lack of a quorum. Perhaps the Peking Parliament is after all not an organ of the will of the people. If so, why should it be allowed to exist in the capital?

Chinese Oppose Japanese Government Not People

From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

We love our students and hence we give them our most sincere advice which we hope they will take to heart. They should not forget that their way is beset with difficulties and opposition from

sources, whatever might be said of their fine spirit of patriotism (1) Let them not antagonise the merchants but cooperate with them with sympathy and patience. This is essential to the success of the boycott. (2) Let them maintain strict order in all things so that none of their movements may be described as being disorderly. (3) Let them remember that it is the Japanese government's bad policy that we resist and not the Japanese people themselves. Hence all trouble with the Japanese should be studiously avoided.

Shanghai Lack of Traffic Regulations

From the "Shin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

Cases of motor car accidents with occasional fatal results are of frequent occurrence. Pedestrians and richshaw coolies are at the mercy of reckless chauffeurs. Even travelling on the sidewalk is no absolute guarantee against accidents. What a scandal in this so called model settlement! It is a foregone conclusion that as long as light penalties, such as the trivial sum of \$50 as the price of a lost life are imposed, things will not improve. The outcry against this weak spot of municipal administration shows that further tolerance is not to be expected. Our merchants and officials should handle this question energetically and urge the municipal authorities to take prompt action in order that this menace to safe traffic may be remedied without delay.

Strikes in China for Patriotic Reasons

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

There have been two strikes in schools recently, that on the part of the students in connection with stimulating the boycott movement and that of the teachers in the schools at Peking who are agitating for the payment of their salaries which are in arrears. In both cases the strikes are different from strikes as the term is generally understood in the West. In Western nations strikes are resorted to for the express purpose of seeking better economic conditions. The students went on strike for motives springing entirely from patriotism. The teachers of Peking are asking for something to which they were perfectly entitled, namely, their pay which they have earned by actual services rendered. They also demand that in future they should not be paid in notes which are not in circulation for their face value, which again is a very reasonable request. They are not asking for more pay, but they are simply trying to revive the status quo ante.

Japanese Trade Mark Law and Infringements

ARTICLE II (Continued)

THE APPLICABILITY OF THE LAW OF TRADE MARKS AND UNFAIR COMPETITION TO CHINA

BY R. T. BRYAN, JR.

Protection of American Trade Marks against Chinese infringers is a comparatively simple matter as compared with protection against other nationals in China. The reason for this is extraterritoriality which makes foreign nationals subject to the laws of their respective governments and not to the laws of China. This leaves the law of trade marks a veritable wilderness of technicalities and a trade mark proprietor to get absolute protection must comply with the laws of all countries having treaties with China providing for

extraterritoriality. Perhaps the worst trade mark pirates in the Orient are the Japanese and it will accordingly be worth our while to examine briefly the Japanese law relating to trade marks.

At least fifty percent of the infringements in China are of Japanese origin and innocent Chinese dealers are very often made the cats' paws of fraudulent Nipponese merchants. It has been but a short while since the Pond's Extract Company obtained an injunction against some Chinese dealers enjoining them from selling imitation Pond's Extract Vanishing Cream. After the judgment was rendered one of the defendants who was a Chinese employed a Japanese lawyer to make a motion for a re-hearing on the ground that he had bought the goods from Japanese and was accordingly exempt from liability. It is needless to say that the motion was denied.

The Japanese seem to have quite a good deal of jurisprudence on this interesting as well as important branch of the law. Registration in Japan is not a condition precedent to protection although it is advisable as a means of giving notice of ownership to the public. The principles of unfair competition seem to be very well advanced in Japan. In a leading work on Japanese Trade Marks is found this statement; "Under the new trade mark law of Japan, a mark is forbidden registration, which is identical with, or similar to any already known to the public and employed for the same class of goods in that country. This provision is intended to put a stop, so far as possible, to attempts upon the part of applicants to register trade marks which belong to others. Under this clause, owners of trade marks known in the country but not yet registered may oppose an attempt to register their trade mark by another. It is possible for foreign owners of trade marks to communicate their marks to the Japanese Patent Office, so as to give notice to that office of the fact that the marks are known and used in Japan, and thereby to forestall in a measure the attempt of anyone else to register these or similar marks. The Japanese Patent Office has shown its evident desire to protect such owners of trade marks by providing a form in which such information may be given, to wit: in a communication setting forth that the house has, during several years, used its marks upon the Japanese market, giving the date when for the first time the mark was introduced into Japan, with the exhibits proving this date, names and addresses of houses with whom trade has been conducted in Japan, a statement of the quantity and value of the importations yearly into Japan and any other evidence, exhibits or commercial papers to prove that the mark is well known in that country. At the same time the director of the Patent Office advises, as the proper method of obtaining protection for a trade mark, that it be registered under the law rather than that reliance be put upon the prevention of its registration by any other

"The provisions of this law appear to have been given a retroactive effect. Thus, in the year 1903, a Japanese registered as his own trade mark "Monarch of the Oaks." An attempt was made to annul the mark, but it was claimed that under Article 10 of the old law, under which it was registered more than three years having elapsed since the registration, the mark could not be cancelled. The judge held, however, that the foreign mark was well known since 1900 in Japan upon goods imported under mark, and decided that the

mark of the Japanese should be cancelled. Like decisions appear to have been rendered in favor of several other foreign marks."

"We quote the substance of a communication from the Director of the Japanese Patent Bureau, relative to the rejection of trade marks applied for, when the marks are known to belong to others than the applicants, or to resemble the marks of such other person :

"In consequence of the coming into operation of the new Japanese trade mark law on the first of November, a mark known to the public to belong to a certain person now receives an indirect protection under Article 2 (5) which prohibits the registration of marks identical with, or similar to marks belonging to another person, which are well known to the public, and are used on the same kinds of goods. While the advisability of obtaining the registration of trade marks remains undiminished under the new law, the owner of the unregistered trade mark, should he desire to enjoy the benefit of the provision referred to, must make it clear that his mark is well known to the public, and in order to establish this fact it is not sufficient to say that a specimen is filed at the Japanese Patent Office. Accordingly, in sending specimens of unregistered British trade marks to that office, it is now highly desirable to state where and how long the marks have been used, and to give any other particulars establishing the fact that they are well known to the public." (Trade Marks Journal, March 2, 1910, p.309)

"From this it is evident that the Japanese government is doing all that it can reasonably be expected to do, to discourage the practice of misappropriation of trade marks by unscrupulous traders. No doubt much of the agitation over the infringement of marks in Japan, and much of the reproach which has been heaped upon this country, arises from matters which the government was powerless to prevent, in view of the neglect of the rightful owners of the marks themselves to register their marks, as provided by the law. When, through such neglect, the mark is misappropriated by an unscrupulous trader, the owner thereof suffers no more than the usual and appropriate penalty of his own neglect."

It is probable that manufacturers whose trade marks are infringed upon experience sufficient difficulty in effecting the punishment of the infringer, even under the most favorable circumstances, a condition which makes it all the more important that they should omit no step that may assist their efforts in this direction. Efforts to prosecute the infringers, have, it is said, to a great extent, failed, owing to the peculiar views of the Japanese law officials, that one case of infringement is not sufficient evidence of violation of a trade mark. It seems that according to the Japanese view, there must be proof of continuous violation and repeated sales of the offending goods before a conviction can be had of the party offending. A single sale of infringing goods and its subsequent production in evidence before the court, is said to be insufficient to procure the conviction of the offender."

The status of the "Black and White" whisky trade mark which has been the subject of litigation before the Japanese courts has reached a new and more gratifying phase in a recent decision of the Japanese Patent Office, which holds that the trade mark registered by the Japanese merchant, and which

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appears to be that for the use of which he was prosecuted, is void. Its cancellation was decreed. The trade mark of Buchanan and Co., as registered in Japan consisted of the words "Scotch Whisky, Black and White Specially Selected for the House of Commons," followed by the name and address of the company. The trade mark afterward registered by the Japanese infringer showed the same words, except that they were prefixed by the word "Old" and followed by the name and address of the Japanese registrant, while in the middle of the label was the representation of a bird with out-spread wings within a circle and a lion rampant on either side of the circle. The defendant claimed that this figure or emblem was sufficiently conspicuous to make his label easily distinguishable from that of Buchanan & Co. The Patent Office said, however, that on the whole it was evident that they were made from the same design, were identical in their prominent features, and could easily be mistaken at a distance one for the other. Accordingly, the cancellation of the latter mark was decreed.

This decision gives point to the statement contained in a letter of the President of the Chamber of Foreign Commerce at Yokohama as to the best way of obtaining protection in Japan against trade mark infringers. In cases where both marks are registered, he advises that it is preferable to start a proceeding in the Patent Office rather than before the ordinary courts. The decision of the Patent Office is followed by the courts upon the question of resemblance between the marks when compared one with the other, or upon any other point litigated between the parties. The proceeding in the Patent Office establishes, therefore, both the right to the mark and the fact of infringement, and furnishes the basis for a criminal or civil action afterward, if the evidence produced will warrant it.

Slight Protection Afforded Against Russian Infringers

The law of Russia as well as her government is in a chaotic state. The little that the writer has been able to ascertain concerning Russian trade mark law is meager and inaccurate. Registration is a condition precedent to protection and no action may be filed without first having placed the trademark in dispute on file with the proper officials. In *La Propriete Ind.*, is found a very interesting case. It appears that there is produced in France a tonic wine under the name "Wine of Saint Raphael" which has an extensive sale both there and abroad. In the year 1896 a Russian firm arranged with one Gras domiciled at Saint Raphael in France to register in that country a trade mark, the essential feature of which was the words "Wine of Saint Raphael" followed by the name of the department (Var) in which the town of Saint Raphael was

located. A company was then formed for the exploitation of the trade mark so registered under the name of the "Society for the Production of Wine of Saint Raphael (Var)" and under this name and mark the company began extensively to put out the product.

The company, however, never had any vineyards at Saint Raphael nor any business there, and indeed the wines of that region were not of a character in any way suited to their purpose, because not in any way similar to the genuine wine of Saint Raphael, and therefore not capable of competing with it. The company did procure a wine somewhat similar from other sources and sold it extensively in Russia.

In France the injured company was able to procure redress, obtaining the cancellation of the trade mark registered by Gras, and a judgment for ten thousand francs against the company. This relief was obtained in a judgment of the court of first instance at Marseilles under date of September, 1899, and was carried by appeal to the Court of Cassation, where it was affirmed in April 1905.

It was found impossible, however, to execute this judgment in France, for the reason that the parties had never had any bonafide place of business in Saint Raphael and that the company defendant had entirely disappeared when the decision became final. Therefore, the successful party addressed itself Russian to the courts for the purpose of their obtaining the relief which it was unable to obtain at home. Messrs. Kempner Bros. were still continuing in Russia to sell the offending product, in spite of the adverse decision of the French courts and in spite of the cancellation of their registration in that country.

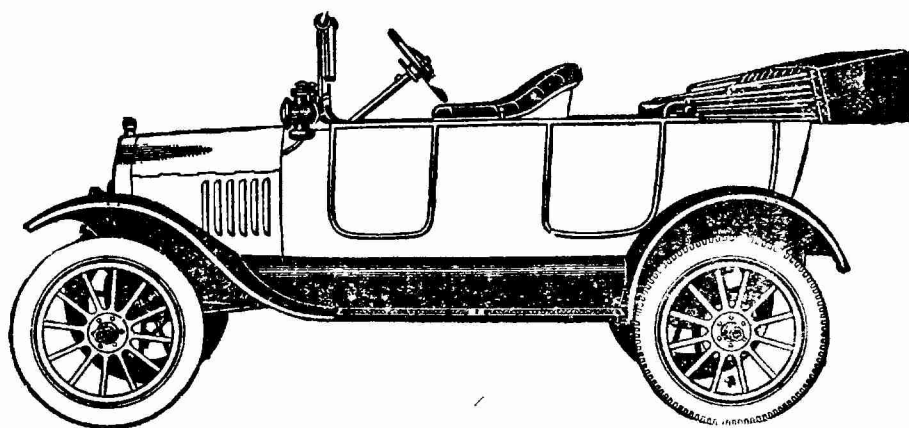
Upon the suit of the French company in February, 1906, a judgment was rendered by the Commercial Court of Versovie, ordering the cancellation in Russia of the trade mark there registered by Gras and requiring the withdrawal from the market of all products bearing the offending mark. This judgement was, however, reversed in the following year upon the technical ground that the Russian mark was based upon a French registration other than that which had been cancelled in France and that this registration, although of a mark similar to that cancelled in France, was still in force.

An appeal was then taken by the French company to the Russian Senate, but its appeal was rejected in the year 1908, upon the ground that the only question to be decided was whether the French registrations upon which the Russian registration was based, was still in force and, this appearing to be the case, no attack could be made upon the Russian registration. Thus, the injured company would have been put to the necessity of beginning over again in France after nine years, and seeking to obtain the cancellation of the remaining French registration, the existence of which had caused it difficulty.

The matter was, however, brought to the attention of the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, it being pointed out to him that the wine sold under the name Saint Raphael by Kempner Bros., was falsely marked as to its origin, for the reason that not only was it not produced at Saint Raphael, but that the wines there produced were of an entirely different character from the wine marketed under that name. The matter thus came before the Medical Department of the Russian government, which instituted an investigation and found that the wine of Saint Raphael, sold



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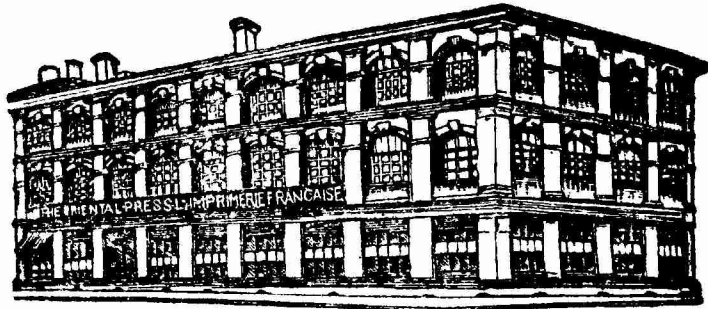
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by Kempner Bros., originated in their own establishment at Varsovie, that when it was ready for the market they succeeded by fraudulent means, in having it introduced into the custom houses and there marked with the usual marks indicating foreign origin. Thus marked, it was issued from the custom houses and sold to the public.

These fraudulent practices having been disclosed, Messrs. Kempner Bros. found themselves in the hands of the Russian police and were obliged to sign a declaration engaging themselves no longer to sell their wine under the name Saint Raphael nor to claim medicinal qualities for it and to cease from advertising that the bottles containing their wine bore the stamp of the French government, no authority for use of this stamp having been obtained.

Thus the French company, which through a narrow interpretation of the Russian law of trade marks had not succeeded in suppressing the infringement of its trade mark in the courts, was able, nevertheless to compel the offending party to desist from the wrongful acts done to its prejudice by invoking the provisions of the domestic law of the country, which forbade deception as to the nature, quality of origin of merchandise placed upon the market.

The law of trade marks and the principles of unfair competition belong to one and the same branch of the law. The law of unfair competition does not exist in China and protection may be had only against counterfeiters and forgers. This, however, does not apply to nationals whose governments have treaties with China providing for extraterritoriality, and the protec-

tion of trade marks. Trade Mark pirates should be forestalled by timely registration. This brings us to the next article namely "Infringement of Trade Marks."

Sericulture Improvement Work at Nanking University

PROF. John H. Reisner, dean of the College of Agriculture and Forestry of Nanking University on December 3, submitted to the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China at Shanghai, a general report dealing with the work that has been done at his school for the past year. According to the report 120,000 mulberry seedlings were transplanted to the college experimental plots and that an almost perfect stand was obtained. This was done in April 1919 and they will be ready for grafting in the spring of 1920 and for marketing in 1921. In June 1919, 150,000 seedlings were prepared for transplanting in April 1920 and for grafting in 1921 and sale in 1922. The report is illustrated with photographs taken on the college farm showing the various plots, together with buildings used for egg production and experimentation. One of the buildings which was destroyed by fire last year has been rebuilt. Plans are also on foot for a new permanent building 129 feet by 43 feet and two and a half stories in height. The new building will cost about \$18,000. A description is given of the "short-course" in sericulture which was



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conducted from April 10 to July 10 to the effect that 26 students were enrolled who remained through the entire course in spite of the "student" agitations that interfered with other school work at the College. The youngest student was 16 years of age while the oldest was 46, the average being 24. Eight provinces were represented in the enrollment. The total expense for each student was \$19 including board, room, light, laboratory fees and incidentals. Statistics dealing with the various experiments for diseased silk worms and the production of silk from the various types of worms are shown herewith:

Table Showing Percentage of Diseased and Healthy Moths From Twenty-Seven Varieties of Silkworks.

		WHITE COCOONS			
Variety Name	Source	Number		Diseased	
		Total	Tested	Dis-	Healthy
				ased	
1. Summer	Nanking	115	2	113	1.74 98.26
2. Tsu Kuei	Nanking University	18	6	12	33.33 66.67
3. New Round	Shantung	106	47	62	44.34 55.66
4. Four Molting		82	37	45	45.12 54.88
5. Nanking Three Molting	Nanking local	441	217	228	48.30 51.70
6. New Long	Shantung	77	39	38	50.65 49.35
7. Lien Siang		37	21	16	57.00 43.00
8. Three Molting	Chekiang	230	135	95	59.00 41.00
9. Four Molting Spotted	Chekiang	65	40	25	61.54 38.46
10. New Round	Nanking	181	116	65	64.00 36.00
11. Yuhang Spotted	Soochow	11	7	4	64.00 36.00
12. Pearl River	Nanking University	49	35	14	71.43 28.57
13. Tsu Kuei	Shansi	72	53	19	73.62 26.38
14. Tsu Nan	Int. Com. F. I. S. C.	390	1030	360	73.67 26.33
15. Taihu Special		27	20	7	74.00 26.00
16. Bronze Bird	Kiangsu	24	21	3	87.50 12.50
17. Camel	Kiangsi	11	10	1	90.90 9.10
18. Big Round	Chekiang	20	20	0	100.00
Totals for White Cocoons		2959	1852	1107	62.60 37.40

COLORED COCOONS

19. Mien Yang ,,	Soochow	5	5	0	100.00	
20. Mien ,, Oblong	Soochow	5	5	0	100.00	
21. Pink Pointed	Shansi	52	16	36	30.77	69.23
22. Duck Egg	Soochow	13	5	8	38.46	61.54
23. French Yellow	Int. Com. F. I. S. C	5	3	2	60.00	40.00
24. Three Molting Pink	Shansi	9	2	7	77.77	22.23
25. Three Molting Yellow Pointed	Shantung	57	32	25	56.00	44.00
26. Han Yellow	Soochow	32	23	9	72.00	28.00
27. Pih Lien	Wusih	60	31	29	52.00	48.00
Totals for Colored Cocoons		238	122	116	51.26	48.74
Grand Totals		3197	1974	1223	61.75	48.25

Amount of Silk Reeled From Two Hundred Cocoons of Different Varieties

Name of Variety*	No. Cocoons	Wt. 200 Cocoons with floss silk	Amount of silk reeled	Amount of silk reeled from one catty cocoons	Remarks
		Chi. oz.	Chi. oz.	Chi. oz.	
1. Four Molting	200	5.8	0.4	1.1	
2. Four Molting	200	7.5	0.64	1.36	
3. Nanking Three Molting	200	5.9	0.53	1.43	
4. Lien Siang	200	7.5	0.63	1.34	
5. Three Molting	200	6.0	0.55	1.46	
6. Four Molting Spotted	200	8.8	0.83	1.50	
7. New & Pound	200	7.2	0.87	1.93	
8. Yuhang Spotted	200	6.0	0.68	1.81	
9. Pearl River	200	8.0	0.63	1.26	
10. Tsu Kuei	200	8.0	0.63	1.43	
11. China Tsu Nan	200	8.5	1.05	1.99	The best of all
12. Special Taihu	200	8.0	0.50	1.00	
13. Camel	200	5.3	0.42	1.26	
14. Big & Round	200	8.8	0.62	1.13	
15. Pink Pointed	200	8.8	0.96	1.74	
16. Yellow Three Molting	200	8.0	0.70	1.40	
17. Han Yellow (Soochow)	83	3.6	0.28	1.24	
18. Han Yellow	200	5.0	0.54	1.73	
19. Pih Lien	200	4.0	0.33	1.32	

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20. New "Hwa"	200	7.3	0.78	1.70
21. Tsing Hsih	200	7.7	0.53	1.10
22. Lime	200	5.0	0.45	1.44
23. "Oak Leaf Feed- ing" Worn (only when very young)	200	10.3	0.60	.93
24. 四化性	161	5.0	0.48	1.53
25. Tsu Kuei X Dan Shia	200	5.8	0.50	1.38
26. Yellow Black Mixed (yellow cocoon)	200	7.2	0.69	1.46
27. Yellow Black Mixed (white cocoon)	200	5.9	0.42	1.14
28. Tsing Kuei X New "Hwa"	200	7.2	0.81	1.80
Average	194	6.82	0.61	1.47

Too many dou-
ble cocoons. The
worst of all.

Expenditures made by the school during 1919 amounted to \$3,142.60 of which amount \$3,189.00 was contributed by the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China. The balance or \$506. was realized from student fees and from the sale of silk produced. The budget for 1920 is estimated at \$2,820. In addition to the foregoing the University of Nanking has invested \$1,677.84 in the work, for buildings, permanent equipment and land for mulberry culture.

British Producers to Spend Millions in Advertising

In order to reestablish their connections in the markets of the world and compete with the trade of other nationals, British manufacturers have been impressed with the necessity of wide advertising campaigns and millions are being appropriated for this purpose, according to a report made to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States by Trade Commissioner Leonard B. Gary at London.

The Manchester Velvet Association is planning a three-year \$500,000 campaign to exploit the quality of Manchester-made velveteen. Other manufacturers are appropriating even larger sums and the announced scheme of placing the advertising will make a distribution of the publicity over the entire world, centering at points in Europe and Asia where British trade was firmly established before the war.

In this same connection, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States is making investigations of the advertising possibilities in various parts of the world in order to assist American manufacturers in their publicity plans. Advertising is being recognized as a necessity in the establishing of foreign as well as domestic trade.

New British Companies' Order Produces Shanghai Sensation

The British government in an order published in Shanghai last week announced a tightening up of their "China Companies" incorporation regulations that summarized are as follows:

(1) No person, other than a British subject resident within the limits of this Order, shall act as managing director or in any position similar to that of managing director, or shall otherwise exercise general or substantial control of the business of a China Company.

(2) If default is made in compliance with this article the Company shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$50 for everyday during which the default continues, and every director and every manager of the Company who knowingly authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

(3) Failure to comply with the provisions of this article shall be a ground upon which an order for winding up the Company may be made by the Court.

(4) This article shall come into force 60 days after the publication of this Order.

Owing to the fact that there are in Shanghai a number of important corporations of British registration, but which are owned and managed by Americans, the foregoing regulations produced a small sensation when published here. In some cases the sensation amounted almost to consternation, for if carried to its full extent the regulation will amount to the elimination of Americans from these firms, or they will be forced to reincorporate under American law. Needless to say either of these methods of conforming to the regulation will entail serious consideration. Although there has been no publication of the reasons for the drastic British change in policy, it is generally believed that the ordinance is aimed at the Germans who before the war availed themselves of the liberal incorporation provisions of the "China Companies" act. In respect to the endeavor to "entice" foreign capital to incorporate under their laws, the American and British governments are practically reversing their position as pertained before the war. Hitherto it has been difficult for firms organized in the Orient to incorporate under American law. Now the American regulations have been adapted to China so that it is possible to incorporate here under the regulations of the U. S. Court for China. In addition to this the American Chamber of Commerce of China is fathering a bill which has been introduced in both houses of the American Congress that will provide a special federal incorporation law that will make it simple for companies organized in China to incorporate directly with the American government at Washington instead of incorporating under the various state or territorial laws as at present obtains. The new law while providing for nominal American control makes it comparatively easy for Chinese or other foreign capital to enter corporations organized under American law. The general effect of the new British regulation will be to popularize American corporations in the Orient, and this in spite of the fact that American companies are subject to the home corporation and income taxes. British companies in China do not have to pay the heavy income taxes to which their home firms are subject.

Rosenfeld's Weekly Cotton Market Report

China Cotton:—Throughout this week, the market displayed a steady tendency with a firmer undertone, in so far as the rough staple is concerned. As to the other grades, owing to the extreme stringency of "cash" money prevailing throughout the belt, holders have no other alternative but to sell, providing the "delivery and cash" are immediate. How long it will take until the money scarcity is relieved, is a matter of conjecture, and the main question is whether the demand will be sufficient to strengthen the situation. On the other hand, the up-country holders do not seem to take the situation seriously and as a consequence, receipts have fallen off considerably. Regarding the outlook in the broadest way, it is impossible to divorce the future course of the market, (especially after Chinese New Year) from developments in the general financial situation. Any improvements in this direction, would, no doubt, in view of the prepon-



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see all the Latest
NOVELTIES in
Equipment. We can
put in new Hickory shafts, grips etc.

SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.

THE STORE OF QUALITY
SHANGHAI

MONEY CANNOT BUY MORE

Its made a real hit and no wonder with such a beautiful Crepe de Chine. Hand made, pure, in its original shade it is offered to you in one piece, ten yards long and twenty six inches wide. Makes beautiful shirts. As a present for either sex what better article could you choose? There is sufficient Crepe in the piece to make the most beautiful dress. For women's underwear it can't be beat. Think of the memories this Crepe brings to its owner. Think of the distance from whence it comes. Think of Marco Polo, of Kublai Kahn, of Kings, Queens and millionaires. The richest people in the world cannot buy any finer more pliable silk than this Crepe de Chine. The price of dollars twenty per piece is within reach of all. Send along your cheque or Chinese postal money order and we will at once mail you one piece of Szechwan Crepe de Chine, postage free. If you really want to be keen send her a piece of Crepe de Chine.

WIDLER & COMPANY

Chungking, West China.

derance of the speculative short interest, be readily responded to by the market. On the whole, feel that in times like these, cautious trading must be recommended.

Liverpool, December 5, 1919

Liverpool Market:—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....	50.50 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	17.50 "
Good Middling American, Spot.....	25.98 "
do Jan.....	24.25 "
do March.....	22.95 "

Market:—Steady.

New York, December 18, 1919

New York Market:—

Jan.....	36.73 Cents
March.....	34.52 "

Market:—Easier.

Bombay, December 15, 1919

Indian Market:—

Broach Rps. 553 per Khandy

Market:—Steady.

Fu Chung Corporation

The FU CHUNG CORPORATION, a British-Chinese Company, has the exclusive Selling Rights of the Well-known Honan Anthracite Coal, produced at the Mines of the Pekin Syndicate Ltd. and the Chung Yuan Co. Ltd.. The Honan Anthracite Coal is the best Domestic Fuel in the Far East, is smokeless, economical and durable, and burns with an intense heat. It is very suitable for open fire grates, stoves of all kinds, and steam Heaters. The Boiler Coal, a grade specially prepared for steam raising, where mechanical draught facilities are available gives excellent results, economy of consumption being a main feature with this coal.

The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

Telegraphic Address: "Fuehung" Chiaotso.

Codes used: A.B.C. 5th Edition; and Benthleys.

Shanghai Market :—

Shensi.....	Tls. 30.50
Tungchow	" 29.75
Shanghai.....	" 27.50
Shanghai M. Ginned...	" 28.00
Ningpo.....	" 26.00

Tone of the Market :—Steady.

Villa Brothers' Weekly Silk Market Report

Tussah :—Market dull with no change in prices.

Tussah Best.....	Tls. 515
Market Chops	" 490

China Steam Filatures :—Market remains without business due to the lack of cocoons, so short in fact that some of the Filatures find that they cannot complete their contracts. Several filatures will soon close down and only re-open next June.

Grand Extra Chops ...	Tls. 1250	} nominal
Extra Chops	" 1200	
Medium Chops.....	" 1150	

Tsatlee Improved Reel :—Excepting for a purchase of 300 B/s at Market prices there is no change to report. Business is restricted on account of the firmness of holders and the high exchange.

Best Chops	Tls. 800
Market Chops.....	" 760

General :—More interest has been shown in New Style Tsatlees, Mienchew Steam Filatures and Common Yellows. Prices paid were on the following basis :

New Style Tsatlee	Gold Bird No. 1	Tls. 705
Mienchew Steam Filatures...	Peong No. 1	" 890
Mienyang	S. T. No. 1-2	" 435

Commercial and Financial Notes

An increasing demand for caustic soda from the Far East is reported by the drugs and chemical section of the *New York Commercial*. The American export shipments are expected to increase materially both to Europe and to the Orient.

Rumors of an attempt to construct an electric railway in the city of Pootung, opposite Shanghai, is reported in a recent issue of *Commerce Reports*. The capital of the company is said to be \$15,000,000 and the headquarters are to be in Peking.

Aniline dyes valued at \$655,636 were cleared from New York during September for various foreign countries. Of this total \$176,660 went to China, \$149,644 to Japan, and the remainder to one European and two South American nations, according to the *New York Journal of Commerce*.

The Commercial Pacific Cable Company is negotiating for a site in Japan for its new Pacific cable, according to George G. Ward, general manager. Mr. Ward also states that an additional line will be laid to Honolulu and the Midway and that his company has made an offer for the German cables mentioned in the Peace Treaty.

China is planning to educate her farmers to modern methods, a foreign trade note from the *New York Commercial* says, and with that object in view is to have a demonstrating farm along her railways every fifty miles. Once the Chinese farmer practices up-to-

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Pure, Sweet Chocolate
Milk Chocolate Tablets
Covertures—Cocoa Pow-
ders, Cocoa Butter.

Cable or Write us for Export Prices
stating Shipments desired. .

Large Factory Facilities enable us to
take care of your every need.

ROCKWOOD & COMPANY

Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A.

Estab. 1886.

Cable Address:

"WOODROCK"—Brooklyn.

All Codes Used

date farming, the journal declares, the high cost of living is sure to come down.

American interests in Nome, Alaska, are reported to be establishing connections with Russian firms in Siberia. The business being done is on the basis of the old barter system, American manufactured goods being exchanged for furs and other raw products. The distance between Nome and Kamchatka, where most of the trade is centered is ten steaming hours or twenty hours by sailing vessels. One company is said to have done a \$3,000,000 business with one schooner last year.

Enormous quantities of garters are sold in China and the market possibilities are said to be great, a recent issue of *Commerce Reports* declares. The type of garter which is worn by men in America is also popular with women in China, as they wear the short stockings and find men's garters very useful. The men often wear the garters over their trousers, and women wear them in such a way that they are often in evidence. For this reason a fancy appearing garter is popular with the Chinese, an article that is showy, of bright color and comparatively cheap.

A development company located at Lungkow, Shantung Province, it is said, realizing the hopelessness of railway communication with Weihsein, due to present political and economic conditions, has planned to purchase fifty American motor trucks with a view to hauling the vast quantities of export produce and products to Lungkow for shipment abroad. This plan involves the cooperation of Peking authorities in road repairing and construction from Lungkow to Weihsein. The introduction of a motor truck transportation system will revolutionize the export trade of north central Shantung Province, and will make Lungkow a serious competition with Chefoo for the import and export trade of this region.

The twenty-fourth ordinary meeting of shareholders of the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., was held Monday morning, December 22, at the offices of the general managers, Jardine, Matheson and Company, Shanghai. A credit of Tls. 1,457,687.79 was made as follows; Tls. 65 dividend for each ordinary share; plant and machinery Tls. 100,000; buildings, Tls. 50,000; furniture, 1,000; Tls. 80,000 for special repairs and renewals fund; Tls. 100,000 to cotton fluctuation fund; Tls. 60,000 staff bonus fund; Tls. 40,000 for Chinese staff superannuation fund; 500 as recognition of services of retiring auditor, Mr. G. R. Wingrove. Mr. Brooke-Smith, E. E. Clark, C. G. S. Mackie and Zee Quan-yuen were reelected members of the consulting committee and Lowe, Bingham and Mathews reelected auditors. Following the ordinary meeting an extraordinary general meeting was held at which resolutions were passed amending the Articles of Association of the Company. Principal among these were; appointing Jardine, Matheson and Company, or its successor general managers as long as that firm shall be willing to act and in the event of their resignation appointing another British firm as their successors; increasing the paid-up ordinary share capital of the company from Sh. Tls. 750,000 to Sh. Tls. 1,000,000 by the issue of 5,000 ordinary unissued shares of the company of Tls. 50, each at a premium of Tls. 1.45 per share, making altogether Tls. 195 per share, with provisions as to their disposal.

Business Opportunities

(To be Continued next issue)

No. 212—Herbert A. Lovell, Jr., cable address, "Lovell," 50 Broad Street, New York, desires agents in China to handle the following lines: machinery, machine tools, dyestuffs, chemicals, electrical goods, auto trucks, auto sundries, rubber tires, paints, leather substitutes, celluloid novelties; also import raw materials and other merchandise.

No. 213—Oil Products Company, Inc., cable address "Usoline," New York, desires to get in touch with agent to handle toilet and other petroleum preparations. Company is manufacturer and exporter of white mineral oils and petroleum products.

No. 214—Massachusetts Importing Company, cable address, "Massimpoo," 78-80 North Street, Boston, desires to get in touch with dealers in China who handle sheep and hog casings. Buy in large quantities. Gives as reference, R. G. Dun and Company, and Cosmopolitan Trust Company of Boston.

No. 215—American Overseas Products Company, 27 East 22 street, cable address, "Amoseaco," New York City, desires agent in China for the importing into the United States of linens, woolens, silks, velvets, plushes, laces, furs, skins, toys, brushes, notions, novelties etc. Desires to export to China wearing apparel for men women and children, leather goods, piece goods, notions, toilet articles, paper goods, novelties, hosiery, underwear, drugs, chemicals, dental and medical goods, etc.

No. 216—MacDonald and Company, 454 Montgomery Street cable address, "Macdonald," San Francisco, desire to make connections in China for general importing and exporting business.

No. 217—International Machinery and Trading Company, 3219 Utah Street, cable address, "International," Seattle, desires connections in China.

No. 218—American Iron Products Company, Inc., 107 Liberty Street. New York City, cable address, "Amiron" desires connections in China with a first rate house to handle iron and steel products.

No. 219—Morgan-Freek Company, Seattle, desires names of dealers in China in newspaper print paper. Is in position to supply news print paper in all size sheets, rolls and weights, and also any other paper or cardboard that the trade may require. Give as reference the National Bank of Commerce of Seattle and the China Club of Seattle.

No. 220—Lyon and Healy, music dealers of Chicago established in 1864 desires agent of first rate credit in China to handle pianos, player-pianos, electric pianos, harps and other high grade musical instruments. Has an export department and is prepared to extend credit terms to established merchants in good financial standing. Office at Wabash Avenue and Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

No. 221—International Concrete Ship Association, No. 7 East 42 Street, New York, desires agent in China to handle Portland cement. Are in position to ship from Puget Sound at reasonable freight rates. Also in position to supply engineering service, plans and specifications, including supervision for the construction of concrete ships. Claim to be in position to contract for vessels of any size up to 7,500 tons, D. W., carrying capacity guaranteed A-1 classification in either Lloyds or American Bureau at a figure much less than can be obtained in steel, and also with much better delivery.

No. 222—William Corcoran Candy Company, 49 Freeman St., San Francisco, are anxious to obtain agent in China. Firm is member in good standing of San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

No. 223—Spartan Products Company, Equitable Building, New York, cable address, "Spartaco," desires agents in China for iron, steel, metals and their products, machinery and supplies, textiles, food products, petroleum, oils and allied products, general merchandise. Give as reference Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

No. 224—A. P. Green Fire Brick Company, Mexico, Mo., U.S.A. desires agent in China for fire bricks and high grade refractory materials. Company has considerable business in Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and South America.

No. 225—Galvo Electric Company, 1386 East 40 Street, Cleveland, Ohio., cable address, "Galvo," desires representative in China for high grade electrical equipment and utensils. Makes a specialty of the "Galvo Electric Stove."

No. 226—Pacific Ocean Trading Company, 1007 American Bank Building, Seattle, cable address, "Potco," desires representatives in China for timber and manufactured lumber, iron and steel products, Arcade Flour Mills, Liberty Mill, farm machinery and tools, farm tractor, Ford-tractors, provisions and supplies.

No. 227—Anateus Trading Company, Inc., 30 East 42 street, New York, cable address, "Antaeus," is desirous of getting in touch with responsible firms in China who seek reliable purchasing and sales representatives in New York. They are prepared to handle iron, steel, machinery, wearing apparel, dry-goods, textiles, food products, chemicals and dyestuffs, office supplies, notions, paints and varnishes.

No. 228—American Aniline Products, Inc., cable address, "Swisscol," 80 Fifth Avenue, New York, desires names of firms in China that are importing dyestuffs.

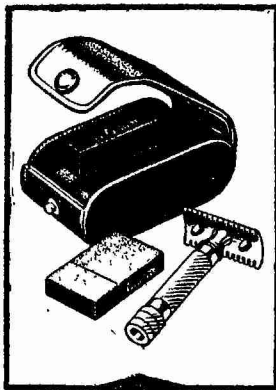
No. 229—Oriental Reconstruction and Trading Corporation Inc., 25 Broad Street, New York, cable address, "Balkanec," desires agent in Shanghai to handle the following commodities: hardware, furniture, dry-goods, hosiery, stationery, machinery, tools and paper of all kinds.

No. 230—The Wilson Fastener Company, 113-121 East St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, manufacturer of "Wilson Fasteners," for women and children's garments, desires responsible agent in Shanghai to handle same. Samples in office of Chamber.

For Those You Forgot!

IT always happens that someone is forgotten in the rush of sending out Christmas Presents. In such cases a GILLETTE Safety Razor is always acceptable.

Just send us your check with the name and address and we will forward to "HIM" one of these popular styles.



GILLETTE "BULL DOG"

With its five swing, balance and extra weight, the "Bull Dog" Gillette numbers its friends in the hundreds of thousands, among both new Gillette users and old. Razor triple silver plated, 24 Shaving Edges (12 double-edged Blades). Genuine Leather Case

\$5.00

SEND TO

DODGE & SEYMOUR, (CHINA) LTD.
SHANGHAI

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Peinlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuechowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. \$17,270,595 of which Mex. \$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. \$16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. \$16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. \$273,489; \$303,960; (No record); \$482,097; \$537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. \$261,348; and Mex. \$274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. \$547,388 and \$485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. \$465,179 and \$524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. \$464,464 and \$606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may
be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

New Books and Publications

Instruction in English

The Model English Reader Book II by Mr. Y. Z. Tseu, published by the Commercial Press Ltd.

MR. TSEU was, sometime ago, a Professor of English, Government Teachers' College, Nanking. In compiling this book, he takes great pains in gathering the materials for the adaptation of the Chinese mind. The reviewer feels glad when he finds the essential features in his work as follows:

(1) The materials that the author used are more or less of common use and the topics he treated are of the same kind: such as the steamer and the boat; the train; the trolley car; the department store; the bank; the public park; the table manners; tennis; newspapers; the hospitals; the church and the wedding.

(2) As to the method of his compilation the author divides his lesson into three parts: (1) Reading, (2) Conversation, (2) Grammar. They are arranged in a logical and interesting way.

(3) Instead of using bookish words and phrases the author framed those lessons in such a plain and simple language that a reader, when he can once pronounce it correctly, there will be no difficulty for him to make use of it in ordinary conversations.

T. C. Shen

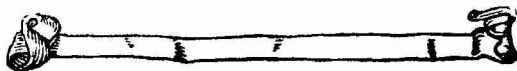
St. John's University, December 21, 1919.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. Stone; Mr. and Mrs. Bruce; V. Meyer; F. P. Lerkhart, Washington; A. H. Kutzachback, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Schoenen, New York; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Walker, Seattle; C. F. Carroll, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Wiggins, New York; E. R. Fraser; R. A. Ritchie; F. M. Clements, Washington; L. McGee; L. S. Reynolds; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Winn, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. V. G. Lyman, New York; J. E. Gardner, Kobe; Maj. and Mrs. G. Bury; Hopstead, Batavia; Gen. and Lady Poone, India; W. L. Wadleigh, New York; V. F. McEwen, Seattle; Capt. G. Turile, Foochow; E. F. Lyle, Swatow; C. A. Watts; E. J. Woodall, Canton; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Anderson, Tientsin; Mrs. C. H. C. Greentree; J. P. Backcock, Soochow; J. S. Tolson, Tientsin; E. Warwick, Tientsin; S. O. Mannering, Tientsin; A. Eite; Col. G. H. Emerson, St. Paul; Lt. O. Bjonerud; Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Mather; H. E. Payne, Peking; M. C. Fitzgerald, New York; Dr. W. C. Klein, Hongkong; E. J. Carwichall, London; T. O. Parkinson, Tientsin; W. F. Carey, New York; A. E. Lloyd, Nanchang; W. C. Cobbs; M. Bing; Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Ott, Japan; W. J. Rigan, Pittsburgh; J. H. Milliken; E. M. Harman, Nanking; G. Curran, Tokio.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. G. Volckaert, Belgium; Capt. Del. Piano, Italy; Hemmerdinger, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Peestan, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Hugo H. Miller, New York; S. Homord, Hongkong; Mrs. Verbitsky, Vladivostok; S. D. Main, Hangchow; R. Merz, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Harres, Chicago; M. Shapero, Russia; F. B. Scott, New York; Mr. and Mrs. G. Monart, Hankow; Dr. Elizabeth G. Beaty, America; Miss Anna Grandin, America; Lieut. Tisseyre, Peking; Lieut. Rocques, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Frank, Philadelphia; Lieut. S. G. Carey, England; Lieut. G. A. Murray, England; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ross, Hankow; Sydney Vine, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. G. Otten, Kobe; E. D. Pearson; Gen. Grombtazevkle.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: T. M. Lucas, Japan; F. J. Harrison, Nanking; Mrs. Goldenberg; Japan; Tacoff; B. S. Barhash, Dairen; J. J. Steep, Chicago; William G. Browell; Mrs. R. E. Lervia, Hongkong; G. H. Lynott, Hongkong; C. Morris, Chicago; C. E. Gadelinof, Batavia; Mrs. A. Steinberg, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Gerg, Tientsin; A. G. Elder, Chingkiang; Miss L. M. Wilkinson, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. E. Thompson; E. Judah, Local; Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Slot, New York; S. W. Day, New York; P. Davidson, Manila; R. M. Shively, U. S. A.; J. Waddell, Local; L. Reid, Vladivostok; L. W. Cornu, Tientsin; A. B. Campbell, Hanko.



The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL,

COMMISSIONER,

DISBURSING OFFICER,

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5.
Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY CLERK, Emery J. Woodall.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Recent Filings:

- Dec. 19, 1919; Cause No. 798; Steel vs. American Trading Co.; motion to take depositions.
- " 19, " Cause No. 609; In re Last Will and Testament of George Alonzo Derby, deceased; order.
- " 19, " Cause No. 848; In re Application of Nathaniel Pfeffer; Notice.
- " 20, " Cause No. 886; In re Estate of O. W. Sugart, deceased; inventory.
- " 20, " Cause No. 856; In re Last Will and Testament of Beatrice M. Murdock, deceased; bond.
- " 20, " Cause No. 898; Fearon, Daniel & Co. Inc. v. R. N. Kitching; answer.
- " 20, " Articles of Incorporation of Sullivan Manufacturing Company, Inc.
- " 22, " Cause No. 728; In re Last Will and Testament of Lewis W. Mustard, deceased; petition; order.
- " 22, " Cause No. 814; The Barkley Co. Inc. v. William E. Molong; motion.
- " 22, " Cause No. 813; American Trading Co. v. Klauber Trading Co. motion to dismiss.
- " 22, " Cause No. 891; Frank Augustin vs. Rosario Augustin; answer.
- " 22, " Cause No. 906; U. S. v. Horace B. Xiques; order.
- " 23, " Cause No. 813; American Trading Co. v. Klauber Trading Co.; order.
- " 23, " Cause No. 891; Frank Augustin v. Rosario Augustin; notice.

Hearings:

- Dec. 23, 1919; Cause No. 843; Henry Ross v. Kitty Ross.
- " 23, " Cause No. 891; Frank Augustin v. Rosario Augustin.
- " 24, " Cause No. 843; Harry Ross v. Kitty Ross.
- " 24, " Cause No. 891; Frank Augustin v. Rosario Augustin.

Judgments and Orders:

- Dec. 19, 1919; Cause No. 609; In re Last Will and Testament of Gerge Alonzo Derby, deceased; order discharging administrator.
- " 22, " Cause No. 728; In re Last Will and Testament of Lewis W. Mustard, deceased; order authorizing Executor to execute conveyance.
- " 22, " Cause No. 906; U. S. v. Horace B. Xiques; order for trial before the U. S. Court.
- " 23, " Cause No. 813; American Trading Co. v. Klauber Trading Co.; order of dismissal.
- " 14, " Cause No. 891; Augustin v. Augustin; order for temporary alimony.

Assignments for Hearing:

- Jan. 2, 1919; 9:30 Cause No. 891; Augustin v. Augustin.
- " 20 " " Cause No. 836; Tung Yet Yuen v. The Barkley Co.
- " 22, " " Cause No. 846; Zu Foh Sung v. Fernandez.

NOTICE TO CORPORATIONS

The attention of officers and stockholders of corporations formed and doing business in China under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1903 is directed to the following provisions of said Act:

"Every corporation of the district* * shall, on or before the first day of September of each year, file in the office of the clerk of the district court of the recording division where its principal office is located a list containing the names of its principal officers; and whenever any such officers are changed or substituted shall, within thirty days after such change or substitution, file a notice thereof in like manner with such clerk." (Sec. 20)

"The president, secretary, and treasurer of any corporation organized under the provisions of this chapter shall annually, under their signatures and oaths, make out and publish weekly, for three successive weeks, in a newspaper of general circulation in the district * * a joint statement showing:

- (1) The number of shares of capital stock outstanding;
- (2) The amount paid in on each share of stock;
- (3) The actual paid-up capital of the corporation;
- (4) The actual cash value of the property of the corporation and the character, location, and nature of the same;
- (5) The debts and liabilities of the corporation, and for what the same were incurred and whether the same are secured or unsecured and the amount of each kind, and, if secured, the character and kind of security;
- (6) The salaries severally paid each and every officer, manager and superintendent of the corporation during the preceding year; and,
- (7) The increase or decrease, if any, of the stock, the capital, and the liabilities of the corporation during the preceding year." (Sec. 23)

The said officers of such corporations should appear at this office before January 1, 1920 to present such statements for the year now closing; or, if it is not convenient for them so to appear, should prepare and mail statements in the form of that appended below. Failure to attend to this requirement may afford ground of forfeiture of charter.

James P. Connolly,
Clerk, U. S. Court for China.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF

A corporation organized under the Act of Congress of
March 2, 1903.

(32 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. II, Ch. 978 p. 947)

The officers of said corporation are :

	Salary
President	\$
Secretary	\$
Treasurer	\$
Manager	\$
The actual cash value of its property is	\$
consisting of.....	
located at.....	
Its actual paid-up capital is	\$
being an $\frac{1}{10}$ crease during the past year of	\$
The number of shares of its capital stock outstand-	
ing is—being an $\frac{1}{10}$ crease of.....during the past year.	
The amount paid in on each share of stock is.....	

The debts and liabilities of said corporation are \$

Being an $\frac{1}{10}$ crease during the past year of \$

Incurred as follows :

Secured as follows :

Unsecured

(Signed) President.
..... Secretary.
..... Treasurer.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
EXTRATERRITORIAL JURISDICTION IN CHINA } SS
CONSULAR DISTRICT OF

The affiants.....
and.....being first duly sworn, each for himself
deposes and says that they are respectively President,
Secretary and Treasurer of said corporation; that he
has read and signed the foregoing statement and that
the recitals thereof are true.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before
me this.....day of....., 192.....

Clerk, U. S. Court for China.

The affiant.....being first duly
sworn, deposes and says that he is the publisher of
the.....that it is a newspaper published
in English and of general circulation in China and that
the above and foregoing statement appeared for three
successive weeks therein, to-wit on, ..
and.....

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before
me this.....day of....., 192.....

Clerk, U. S. Court for China.



Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, Dec. 17th, 1919

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of Silver at 79½d. for spot and 77½d. for forward delivery shows a rise of 4½d. in each instance since this day last week, local rates have risen in the same period from 74/ T/T to 7/10 T. T.

The market has been firm throughout, lack of demand and abundance of cover offering have been the contributing factors.

To-day there are sellers of T/T cash at 8/7½, while it is impossible to place export paper for delivery next month at anything better than 8/6. Forward rates remain steady 7/9 March and 6/7 June for T/T on London are obtainable.

The New York/London rates has fluctuated between 3.86 and now stands at 3.69½.

The London/Paris rate has also been most erratic, but to-day is slightly firmer at 38.47.

The steamships "Nile" and "Empress of Russia" which reached port during the past few days landed, between them, 6,721 Silver bars, and silver coin to the value of about Tls. 2,300,000. The s. s. "Ecuador" due here tomorrow is bringing further quantities. As a result of these arrivals the local stock of sycee and Bar Silver has been increased by roughly 48½ lakhs and now stands at Tls. 20,339,000, and stock of Mexican and Chinese Dollars at \$11,140,000 is \$240,000 up.

	Average rates for Nov.	Thur. Dec. 11	Friday Dec. 12	Sat. Dec. 13	Mon. Dec. 15	Tues. Dec. 16	Wed. Dec. 17
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	6/11.640	7/4 7/7	7/7	7/7	7/10	7/10	7/10
D/Dfts. "	—	7/4½ 7/7½	7/7½	7/7½	7/10½	7/10½	7/10½
4m/s "	—	7/4½ 7/7½	7/7½	7/7½	7/10½	7/10½	7/10½
T/T India	331.540	318½ 329½	329½	329½	336	336	336
T/T France	1,309.400	1580 1630	1670	1670	1725	1685	1570
T/T N. Y.	144.080	141½ 146½	145½	144½	144½	144	144½
T/T H'kong	66.230	61½ 61½	61½	61½	61	61	61
T/T Japan	34.875	34½ 33½	33½	34	33½	33½	33½
T/T Batavia	374.700	360 371½	371½	371½	383½	380	380
T/T Straits	33.955	32½ 31½	31½	37½	30	30	30
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s Bills L. } Credits, D/A	7/3.440	7/8½ 7/11½	7/11½	7/11½	8/2½	8/2½	8/2½
6m/s " "	7/4.330	7/9½ 8/0½	8/0½	8/0½	8/3½	8/3½	8/3½
4m/s " D/P	—	7/8½ 7/11½	7/11½	7/11½	8/2½	8/2½	8/2½
6m/s " "	—	7/8½ 7/11½	7/11½	7/11½	8/2½	8/2½	8/2½
4m/s Bills F. } Cre., D/A, D/P	1,423.800	1700 1750	1790	1790	1845	1805	1690
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	152.680	156 159	159	159	159	159	159½
4m/s " Docs	—	156½ 159½	159½	159½	159½	159½	160½

	Dec. 11	Dec. 12	Dec. 13	Dec. 15	Dec. 16	Dec. 17
†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling						
Bullion.						
* London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) ... Pence	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 998 touch	75½	76½	78½	78½	78½	79½
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	151½	155½	155½	158½	157½	156½
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per \$ 100	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money).....	72.975	73.025	73.0125	73.25	73.25	73.325
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.	7%	6%	6½%	10%	6%	6%

Bank of England rate of discount	6%	London on Paris T/T	38.47
Bank of France rate of discount	5%	London on Germany T/T	—
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s. 5½%	New York on London T/T	3.69½
" " 4 m/s. 5½%		Bombay on London T/T	2/4
" " 6 m/s. 5½%		Hongkong on " T/T	5/2
		Yokohama " " T/T	2/6½